BOMBAY COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1811. [NUMBER 980.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1798.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

Extracts of the Act of Parliament of the 33d year of George III, Cap. 52.

81. "PROVIDED also, and be it further enacted, that during the continuance of the said exclusive trade in the said Company, subject as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any of his Majesty's subjects, resident in Great Britain, or in any other part of his Majesty's European dominions, to export on their own proper risk and account; in the ships of the said Company, or in ships freighted by them from the port of London, to any of the ports or places usually visited by the ships of the said Company, or the several coasts of Malabar, Coromandel, or in the Island of Sumatra, any goods, wares, or merchandizes, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said dominions, save and except as is hereinafter otherwise specially provided; and that in like manner, it shall and may be lawful to and for any of his Majesty's subjects in the civil service of the said Company in India, or being by leave or license of the said Company, or under their protection, as merchants resident in India respectively, to consign and put on board the ships of the said Company; or in ships freighted by them, bound to Great Britain, any goods, wares, or merchandize, save and except, also as is by this Act, otherwise specially provided, in order to the same being imported on the risk and account of the owners thereof at the port of London, under the regulation hereinafter specified and contained."

87. "And in as much as the ensuring to private merchants and manufactures, the certain and ample means of exporting their merchandize to the East Indies, and importing the returns for the same, and other goods, wares, and merchandize, allowed by this Act at reasonable rates of freight, may essentially conduce to the advancement of the trade and navigation of these kingdoms; be it further enacted, that the said Company shall in the proper season of every year, provide and appropriate three thousand tons of shipping at the least for the specific purposes of carrying to the East Indies, such goods, wares, and merchandize, as may be lawfully exported thither, by individuals, and for bringing back from thence as well the return of the same, as likewise the goods of other persons entitled to import the same into this kingdom, by virtue of this act, and if the said quantity of tonnage shall be found insufficient, or shall be found to be more than shall be sufficient for the carriage of the said private trade, export or import, the said Company shall from time to time, find and provide such an additional quantity of tonnage or lessen the quantity of tonnage to be provided for the carriage of the private trade, as the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India shall upon any representation made to them from time to time, order and direct."

89. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that the said Company shall be entitled to charge and recover from the owners of goods, imported or exported in private trade, such rates of freight for the carriage thereof, as are hereinafter specified, and not any higher rate or rates, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding, (that is to say) for the carriage of any goods from Great Britain to any port or place in the East Indies, in time of peace, after the rate of five pounds per ton; and for the carriage of any goods from any part of the East Indies to Great Britain, after the rate of fifteen pounds per ton, computing such tonnage in the same manner as the tonnage of goods, shipped by the said Company on their own account; and that in times of war, or in preparations for war, between Great Britain, or any other European Power or State, or when any circumstances incidental to war, or preparations for war shall happen, whereby an increase in the rates of freight payable by the said Company, shall become unavoidable, then, or as long as such war, or other circumstance shall continue, the said Company, shall be entitled to charge and recover for the carriage of the said private trade, additional rates of tonnage which shall be paid by the said Company for the hire of ships for their own trade, and at or after no higher rate of proportion."

93. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that all persons intending to export any goods from any port or place in the East Indies to Great Britain, shall signify the same by notice in writing to the Chief Secretary of the Presidency in India, wherein the same are to be shipped, or to such person as shall be specially authorized to receive the same by the said respective governments abroad, within a reasonable and convenient time, to be limited by the said respective governments for that purpose; in which notice shall be specified, the sorts and quantities of goods intended to be shipped, the quantity of tonnage required, and the period when the goods will be ready to be put on board: and that every person giving such notice, shall make deposit at the Treasury of such Presidency or Settlement respectively, of the whole amount of the freight upon the quantity of tonnage specified in the said notice, or otherwise give such reasonable security for the payment thereof in Great Britain; and the due performance of his engagements in that behalf, as the said respective governments shall require; and if any of the persons giving such notice shall not provide his or their goods to be shipped within the time or times therein specified for that purpose, their deposits made, or securities given for the freight, shall be forfeited to the said Company."

94. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that if any vacant tonnage shall remain, not engaged by individuals, either in Great Britain, or the East Indies, after the times limited for giving such notices respectively, the said tonnage, together with any other vacant tonnage occasioned by the failure or default of any person or persons in the delivery of their goods within the period specified in their notices for that purpose, shall and may be occupied by the goods of the said Company, without any allowance to the person making such default, in respect thereof; and that if the whole quantity of tonnage required by private trade in any year, either in Great Britain, or the East Indies, shall exceed the whole quantity to be provided for private trade, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, in such year respectively, in that case the whole of the tonnage provided shall be impartially distributed amongst parties requiring the same, in the proportion to the quantities specified in their respective notices; and that on every such occasion, the said distribution shall be made with all convenient dispatch, and the quantity of tonnage appearing to each of the persons entitled thereto, shall be notified to them respectively by the said Secretary, or other proper Officer, in writing, seven clear days, at the least, antecedent to the day appointed for making the deposit, or giving security for the said freight in the manner before directed."

103. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that previous to the shipping of any goods under the authority of this Act, by private merchants or manufacturers, the same shall be duly registered in a book kept by the said Company for registering private trade goods, in which registry shall be described, the mark and numbers of each bale or package of goods so shipped, and the amount of tonnage of all the goods shipped by each merchant or manufacturer, and an order or licence in writing shall be given, under the hand of the proper officer of the said Company for the shipping of such goods, and all goods which shall be shipped either in London, or the East Indies, without being so registered, shall be considered as goods illicitly shipped, and the said goods shall be subject to such seizure and forfeiture, and the owners, shippers, and agents, concerned therein, in such forfeitures, and penalties as any person shall be subject to by law, for carrying on trade to or from the East Indies, without the said Company's licence."

IN conformity to the 93d Section above recited of the Act of Parliament of the 33d year of GEORGE III. Chapter 52, and to the 1st Article of the Resolutions of the Honorable the Court of Directors, published in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 11th December 1802, all persons intending to export Goods from Bombay to Great Britain in the season of 1811-12, are hereby required to notify the same, in writing, to the Chief Secretary to Government in or before the 1st of October next.

The notices must specify the sorts and quantities of the Goods intended to be shipped, the Tonnage they will respectively occupy, also the time or times at which the Goods will be ready to be shipped, and in what proportions. Any time (being some specific day or days, and not generally some period between one date and another) may be named to the 10th of March. After that date no Goods will be received. Should any person not have his Goods ready to be shipped at the time or times specified in the notices, the freight will, agreeably to the 93d Section of the Act, be forfeited to the Company.

As soon as may be convenient, after the expiration of the period for the receipt of the notices, the Goods for which Tonnage may have been required, will be assorted into cargoes for the ships, which may be appointed for the conveyance of the private trade to England, in as fair and equitable a manner at possible, and with the greatest practicable convenience to the proprietors.

Upon the Goods being allotted to the ships, the parties will be advised thereof, and on the requisition of the Export Warehouse Keeper, the Goods must be sent to the Export Warehouse, to be shipped. The Goods when sent to the Export Warehouse, must be accompanied by manifests in duplicate, signed by the shippers, with a certificate from the Custom Master joined to each manifest, stating that the duties have been duly paid.

Information of the rate of freight to be paid by individuals will be published as soon as advice thereof shall be received from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Individuals may either deposit the freight of the Goods in Bombay, or give security for the payment of it in Great Britain, and the notices must specify which mode of payment they prefer, such persons as may chuse to pay the freight in Great Britain, must with their notices send in a declaration, from the person tendered as security, signifying his assentton be security.

The freight is to be understood only as a consideration for the carriage of the Goods from the place where the ships may be lying at the time of the Goods being put on board. The expense of transportation to the ships from Bombay must also be defrayed by shippers as usual.

As the allotment of the Tonnage will be much facilitated by the notices being made out in an uniform and distinct manner, the following form is recommended to be observed:—

Agents requiring Tonnage on behalf of their constituents, must, with their notice, send their authority for requiring the same.

To F. WARDEN Esq.
Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,

In pursuance of the Advertisement dated the 13th June 1811, I hereby notify, that I require (* on behalf of in virtue of the enclosed authority) Tonnage in the ensuing Season of 1811-12, in the part of the Tonnage granted to Individuals under the Act of Parliament of the 33d of GEORGE III, Chapter 52, for the undermentioned Goods:—

Description of Goods.	Quantities.	Tons according to the Company's computation of tonnage.	Will be ready for shipping.
Piece Goods, pieces.			On the [ ]
Indigo, Fact. Mds.			On the [ ]
&.			
	Total Tons		

The freight to be paid in [† England or India.]

As security for the performance of my engagement, To offer [ ] whose declaration of his assent to become Security is hereunto subjoined.

I am, &c.

Bombay, the of 1811.

I agree to be Security.

[ ]

It is hereby declared, that any notice which may not contain the several particulars required by the Act or may not be made in the mode so required, will be liable to rejection.

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* This to be inserted or not as the case may be.
† As the case may be.

The refolution of the Governor General in Council under date the 26th September 1796, refpecting perfons failing to fhip goods, for which tonnage may have been granted to them, and the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 31ft of Auguft 1804, and 17th Auguft 1809, regarding the tare and package of goods fhipped on law tonnage, are republifhed for general information.

Refolution of the Governor General in Council, dated 26th September 1796.

"As the relinquifhment of the forfeiture under any circumftances is entirely "a matter of favor, and as the Company "may hereafter fuftain confiderable lofs "from individuals omitting to occupy the "tonnage for which they apply, added to "the inconventence and trouble refulting "from it in loading the fhips; it is his determination to enforce invariably the "payment of the freight of fhort fhipped "tonnage in all cafes in which the moft "fatisfactory reafon fhall not be affigned "for its not being filled up."

EXTRACT of a General Letter from the Honorable Cou t of Directors, dated 31ft Auguft 1804.

PAR. 92 "The owners of feveral of the extra fhips which were taken up for the purpofe of bringing home the goods of individuals from India, having expreffed great diffatisfaction at the hardfhip to which they have been expofed in conlequence of the bad package of the bales of privileged Goods imported on their refpective fhips; We directed our Warehoufe Keepers to report for our information, whether the goods in queftion occupied a greater fpace than the generality of confignments on the Company's account, and as it appears by their reply to our applica tion that the owners of the above fhips have been confiderable fufferers from the preceeding circumftance; We feel in neceffary from motives of juftice, both to the Company and the owners of the above clafs of extra fhips, to direct, that immediately on the receipt of this letter, you give public notice, that the fhippers of privilege Goods will be required to pack their confignments equally well as thofe of a fimilar defcription imported on the Company's account, and that in the event of their neglecting to comply with thefe inftructions, the freight will be calculated according to the actual meafurement of the Goods, and not as has hitherto been cuftomary, according to the nnmber of pieces."

93. "And with a view the more effectually to enforce thefe inftructions, it is our farther directions, that the Export Warehoufe Keeper be directed to infert in the account Tonnage the exact meafurement of thofe bales which may appear to him, on a general infpection, to be negligently packed, in order that they may be charged with freight according to the plan above defcribed."

Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 17th Auguft 1811.

PARA. 11. It is with confiderable regret we have noticed that the privilege traders have in a variety of recent inftances exported p ivilege goods from India in Packages of a much larger weight and bulk than was neceffary, for that protection, and the owners, of fome of our fhips having re refented the great lofs they fuftained by the deduction of thofe large tares which have in fome inftances amounted to the amazing proportion of nearly 70 per Cent.) the juftice of their claims has induced us to come to the refolution not in any cafe to permit the tare of goods, to exceed in amount the cafes enumerated in the magin * (provided the true tare fhall amount to fo much, or more) which, upon due conlideration we have deemed a reafonable allowance to the Merchants for the protection of their goods. The regulation. which juftice to the owners of our fhips has prompted us to adopt, has however, fubjected the Company to the lofs of difference between the larger tare deducted in the accounts with the Agents to the proprietors of the privilege goods, & the leffer tare, which, has been deducted on the fettlement of the freight accounts. We have therefore tranfmitted you the accompanying account, detailing the particulars of our lofs under this head, in order that you may procure immediate indemnification from the proprietors of the goods.

And we have to direct that, immediately on the receipt of thefe inftructions, you will give notice to the Merchants at your Prefidency, that the freight of their Goods will for the future, be calculated on the above principle, namely, that in any inftance where the actual tare may exceed the above allowance, a ftated tare will be fubftituted for the fame.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Governor.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
13th June 1811.

* IN CHESTS.

Cardamum, Caffia, Aloe, Camphire, Safflower, Senna, Stick Lack, Shell Lack,	One eleventh on grofs weight.
Aflafœtida, Benjamin, Lapis Lazulæ,	One eleventh on grofs weight.

Notification by Government.

THIS is to give notice, that CALLOJEE Tindal, of the Honorable Company's armed Pattamar Bhowanny, having been detected in fmuggling at Verfova, attended with the difplay of great infolence, and of other very improper conduct in his ftation; the faid Tindal is on thefe accounts hereby difmiffed the fervice of Government, and declared incompetent to be ever again admitted into the employ of the Hon'ble Company; of which all the public Departments who might otherwife have occafion to engage him, are to be duly obfervant, as well at Bombay as at the Subordinates.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Act. Sec. to Govt

BOMBAY CASTLE,
12TH JUNE 1811.

શરકારી મળવર જાહીર

એવીજે શરકારી અરમારી ફતેમારી નામે લોવાનીનો તંડેલ ફાલેજી મોજે વેરાંવે પરાંત શાશટીમાં પોતીકી નોકરી કુપર રહીને જેપરવાહીથી તથા બીજી ઘણી એક બદ ચાલથી શરકારનાં મબકુલમાં દગો કરતાં શપડાયો માંઢે તંડેલ મબકુરને શરકાર ની નોકરી માંથી કુર કીધોછે વલી તંડેલને કરવી જ કુનરાબબ ફોપંનીની નોકરી મધે નકી રાખવો એ બાબતછે તે શાા૩ શરકાર ફોપંની બાહાકુરના જેકાંબ કારખાનાં શ્રી મુબબ મધે વડોરાં મુબક મધેછે તાંકાં તંડેલ મબકુરને નોકર રાખવા શાા૩ કાંમ પકડો એ બાબતથી આઇ રાખાને નોકરી મધે દાખબ કરવો નકી ❀ તારીખ ૧૨ મી માશા જુન ૧૮૧૧ અંગરેજી ❀

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Gvernment
In the Office of Country Correfpondence.

શ્રી

બબઇથી પેઘનબ્યા ીપંછેલે છેલીજે બબઇથી બબકગીઇંગાડેક્ષ બ્રને ીઘમ્રમ ોઇનીઈંગાડેક્ષ બ્રને ીસેજેપેબાપેશ્રાંતબાસ્ટી ઇંછેબઘડ ક્ષેમોેમગીપબકછોનઘેડબપબઈ ય ીગનઘકતઘચાડઉેક્ષેબનબ્રથી મછબીમ્રનઘગામ્રગીતા બાડડમ ેબપુનતાડેક્ષમજીમ્રબનબ્રબ મોેનગીનજીનમેમ્રબઘે વપુન્ચલ્યા

ષઠનગીષઠંનમ્રઘઃમંડનીચે ોમે મગીતનઠેપપેઠેજીમઠીંઘબ્યાષ જે ષનમ્રનમંડનીબઘડજીનચે મ્રનઠે જેપંગીનેઉીંઘંઘપમેનજીષમ્રતબઘે તનેઘેતાડેક્ષમજીજીમ્રબમોેમનષ ઠે બપબ્યાચેમ્રનબાડબ્યાષઠે ીજી ચીબ્યાઘઠેણીનમોેમગીત ઘબ્ઠેક્ષ નમ્ર મ્રપતાજીઘ ૧૨ મછેજીન ૦૧ ૧૮૧૧ ઇંગ્રેજી

R, T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Government
In the Office of Country Correfpondence.

Government Advertifement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleafed to republifh the Advertifement of the Honorable the Court of Directors dated at London the 2d May 18 0, and to notify, for general information, that the Accountant General and Sub Treafurer at this Prefidency, are fevernally authorized to canform to the Honorable Court's intention as there n conveyed viz.

"EAST INDIA HOUSE"

"2D MAY 1810."

"The Court of Directors of the Unit-"ed Company of Merchants of England "trading to the Eaft Indies, do hereby "give Notice,"

"That, for the purpofe of providing, "in the moft effectual manner, for the "fecurity and convenience of the Owners "of Bonds or Promiffory Notes, of the "Governments of the Eaft-India Com-"pany; in India, who may be abfent "from the Prefidency at which they are "Creditors, the Court of Directors have "fent orders to the Governor General in "Council at Fort William, which will "be extended to Fort St. George and "Bombay, to receive into Depofit, un-"der the refponfibility of the Company, "any of the Bonds or Promiffory Notes "of thofe Governments, which the "Owners, or their Attornies, may be "defirous of placing in Depofit; and that "in all cafes where there may be an op-"tion given in the Bond or Promiffory "Note depofited, of receiving the In-"tereft in Cafh, in India, or by Bills on "the Court of Directors (the Bills, as in "former Loans, to be transmitted to "England, by the Officers of the Com-"pany, if the Holder chufes) the owner "may have the power, on giving fuch "notice as may be required by the re-"gulations, which will be publifhed by "the Governments abroad, to change "the option as often as he may pleafe, "without taking the Bond or Promiffory "Note, out of Depofit; and in the event "of the obligations, fo depofited, being "advertifed for payment, the Officers "of the Company will be further autho-"rized to reinveft the fame, upon the "terms of the lateft Loan that has been "raifed, and to retain the new obliga-"tions, alfo in Depofit, fubject to the "directions of the Proprietors."

"The Regulations under which the "Depofits are to be made will be publifh-"ed as foon as prepared, by the Govern-"ment in India."

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
14TH JUNE 1811.

TO BE SOLD

AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY

CALENDER,

AND ALMANAC.

Govern ment Advertifement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that engraved Charts of the Paracels may be fupplied to any of the Commanders of Country Ships, on application to Captain Hamilton, the Secretary to Government in the Marine Department; with whom they are lodged, at the rate of Eight Bombay Rupees per Set.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Actg. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
11TH JUNE 1811.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thurfday the 21ft day of June inftant, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by public Outcry on the Premifes, all that Meffuage or Tenement and appurtenances Situated within the Town Walls near the Borah Mufjeed in Rampart Row, formerly in the poffeffion of Doctor RICHARDSON, Containing about 2100 Square Yards of Ground, the Two Sheds on the Ground belonging to CURSETJEE MONACKJEE, excepted, being the Property, of BURJORJEE DORABJEE, Seized by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias iffuing out of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay at the Suit of CURSETJEE ARDASEER, JEHANGEER ARDASEER. Wm. SHOTTON, J. CALDER. and DHACKJEE, DADAJEE, Executors of ARDASEER DADY.

N. B. Conditions of Sale.—Ready Money, or good Security for Payment of the fame, at one month, with Intereft at three quarters per Cent.

JAMES PETER FEARON,
Sheriff.

BOMBAY Town-Hall.
12th JUNE 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of JOHN BAXTER late of Bombay Merchant Deceafed.

ADMINISTRATION with the Will and Codicils of the Deceafed, annexed, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of Recorder, to WILLIAM ERSKINE & WILLIAM SHOTTON of Bombay Efqrs. Guardians of NADIR BAXTER, one of the Partners of the late firm of BAXTER, SON and Co. the Son of the Deceafed, and Sole Executor in the faid Will and Codicils named, during the minority of the faid NADIR BAXTER; all perfons having claims on the Eftate, or being indebted thereto, are requefted to make the fame known to the faid Executor without delay.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 7th June 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of SADASEW JOWROJEE Dec.

ADMINISTRATION in the above Goods being granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to DWARKOOBOY widow Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay; all perfons concerned in the faid Eftate are hereby apprized thereof

STEHENSON,
Bombay, 10th June 1811. PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Demife of Mr. JOHN BAXTER having rendered a change in the Firm of BAXTER, SON & CO. neceffary, the Public are hereby moft refpectfully informed, that the concern will from this date, be carried on under the Firm of BAXTER, FERRAR & CO. by the remaining Partners NADIR BAXTER, SAMUEL FERRAR, & EDULJEE CURSETJEE, who now, preferting themfelves to the notice of their Friends, and the Public, cannot avoid expreffing their grateful fenfe of obligation for the liberal fupport and countenance they have hitherto experienced and foliciting a continuance of their favors, hope by their affiduity and attention to the commands they may hereafter be honored with, to merit the future patronage of the Public at large.

NADIR BAXTER,
SAMUEL FERRAR,
EDULJEE CURSETJEE.

Bombay, 1ft June 1811.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

ADVERTISEMENT.

MAJOR VERGE, of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Assistant Surgeon WHITE of the said Corps (agreeable to the Articles of War) Notice is hereby given, to all persons having any demands against his Estate to send their accounts to him at the Head Quarters of the Regiment on or before the 1st of September next, as no claims will be received after that period.

Surat, 4th June 1811.

Claret, Madeira & Vin de Grave.

TO BE SOLD

BY

MR. JAMES AINSLIE

PURSER OF THE CUMBERLAND,

AT THE

FOLLOWING PRICES,

NEW CLARET from Maxwell and Key, 36 Rupees per Dozen.

Madeira, old London Particular from Scott and Co. Madeira 650 per Pipe.

Vin de Grave in Bottles 30 Rupees per. Dozen.

Ditto in Hogsheads, 375 per Hhd.

TO BE LET,

AND entered upon the 1st proximo, for the term of three months of an unexpired lease, a commodious upperoomed Bungaloe without houses, Stable, and Garden in a retired spot at Byculla near Mr. Kaye's the Deputy Accountant General. The House is now in the occupation of R. W. Cowart Esq. monthly rent Rupees 120 besides the wages of the two Gardeners, and the feed of a pair of bullocks.

N. B. For particulars apply so Messrs. WOOLER and Co.

Bombay, 15th June 1811.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT Baboojee Bhurjee and Luckmon Chrustnajee, Uncle and Nephew, inhabitants of Bombay, have proposed to mortgage for a sum of Five Thousand Rupees to Atmajee Ballajee Taylor, the following property viz. These one quarter Wheel called Cudval, situated at Girgam near Ghaum Devy, together with a Dweling House and a Stable, and a spot of Batty Ground, called Passoah, including a Bungaloe and a Spot of Salt Batty Ground called Parengrachy Karr, situated at Breach road.

All persons claiming any title to the said property by virtue of Mortgage or otherwise are hereby required to apprize me thereof within 14 days from this date.

ATMAJEE BALLAJEE.

Bombay, 15th June 1811.

ખબર-આપીએચને

બાબુજી-ભીખજી-તથા-લખમણજી-ક રશનાંજી-ફાકો-તથા-જાતરીનો-શ્રી-મુ બાઇનાં-રેવાશીએ-દરજી-આતમારામ બાલાજીને-અરજ-કરીછે-પોતાની-મીલ કત-રુપીઆ-પાંચ-હજારે-મારજેજ-આ પવાને-તે-મીલકતની-વીગત-એજે-પા આ-રેટની-વાડી-તેનુ-નામ-કદવાલ-ગીરગાંકુમો-ગામદેવીની-પાશેની-તેની શાથે-ગર-એક-રેવાનુ-તથા-તળેલા-શા થે-તથા-જેતર ૧ તેનુ-નામ-પાશુઆ-કે ની-અંદર-બંગાલો ૧ છે-તે-શાથે-તથા ખારની-જમીન ૧ તેનુ-નામ-પારગારા ચી-ખાર-તે-બરીય-ખાડીનાં-રશતા-ઉ પરછે *

જેકોઇ-એ-ઉપર-લખેલી-મીલકત ઉપર-માગતુ-હોએ-છઆ-ફોજને-મા ગેજ-હોએ-તે-ફોજનો-હક-પોચતો-હો એ-તેણણી-દીન ૧૪ મા-કમીને-જાહેર કરે છ તા-૧૫ મી-જુન ૧૮૧૧ ક

આતમારામ-બાલાજી

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A Good second hand CHARIOT with HARNESS and an excellent Pair of HORSES, almost quite new, the Property of a Gentleman having left the settlement. For ticulars enquire of Limjee Bhiccajee.

Bombay, 15th June 1811.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1811.

Intelligence we understand has been received in this country, from the Admiralty at home, of eighteen French frigates being in readiness to sail from Europe for Batavia and that two had sailed from the Loire laden with troops. The English papers, we observe, make mention of five frigates, two at one time and three at another, having escaped from some of the ports of France Some of these ships, we hope, by this time, have fallen into our hands. The Hon'ble Company's ship Essex on the 16th May fell in with the brig, Brothers which had left the Isle of France on the 9th May, and which had that morning spoke his Majesty's ship Astrea from the Cape of Good Hope with despatches On the 8th May the Astrea had got intelligence that two English frigates were in chase of three French standing to the Eastward, and that they could not be more than ten leagues from her. The Astrea having sent her packet on shore, had immediately made all sail to the Eastward, in search of the enemy.

A packet from Calcutta addressed to the Post Master General was received yesterday from Damaun, having been forwarded from that place by the Commander of the brig Regina, to whose charge it had been entrusted. The Regina sailed from Saugur Roads on the 28th March for Bombay, arrived at Point de Galle on the 22d April; and having left that place on the 1st May came within sight of the Light-house on the night of the 4th June but from the violence of the sea and weather was unable to come to an anchor; and drifted so far to the Northward as to render it more adviseable to make for Damaun that to attempt to gain this port. She arrived at Damaun on the 9th June with the loss of an anchor and bowsprit.

The English Newspapers have published, as a very extraordinary circumstance, that one farmer Paul Parnell, who died at the age of 76, had, during his life drank upwards of 2000£ Sterling worth of Nut Brown Yorkshire Stingo, of the best double stout home-brewed quality; the calculation being made at 2d each cup-ful. This amount having attracted the notice of the celebrated beer drinker of India, the Gentleman, after a very cordial tribute of applause to the manes of the Yorkshire Toby, applied himself to Cooker; and after having deduced that at two pence a cup, farmer Parnell's consuming, in the course of seventy six years, two thousand pounds worth of Ale, drank, at the rate *only* of ten pints, or five bottles a day, (but in this calculation no allowances was made for the number of years Parnell was at nurse) our asiatic advocate for Malt. triumphantly raising his spectacles from his nose to his forehead, and putting his pencil in his pocket, exclaimed—"why damn it—this is nothing—I have been drinking at the rate of ten bottles a day on an average, and yet want twenty years of seventy six."

ARRIVALS.—Major Powell, Artillery.
Lieut. Col. Geo. Llewellin, 1st 6th.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

June 8th, arrived H. M. ship Hussar, James Coutts Crawford Esq. Captain from London.

Ditto, H. C. ship Henry Addington, John Kirkpatrick Esq. from ditto.

Ditto, H. C. ship Cumberland, Thomas Hotton Wilkinson Esq. from ditto.

Ditto, H. C. ship Essex, R. Nisbett Esq. from ditto.

Ditto 10th, brig Governor Keating, Captain D. Parker, from Bourbon.

DANGEROUS SHOAL.

His Majesty's ship Otter, on passage her to the Cape of Good Hope from the Isle of Bourbon in December 1810, fell in with a dangerous Shoal in Lat. 33. 56. South, Long. 30 East, by observation taken the day previous to falling in with it; it was supposed to be very extensive, and no part was seen above water.

MADRAS.

JUNE 1ST.

On Sunday last, arrived his Majesty's frigate Piedmontaise, Captain Foote, and Sloop of War Procris, Captain Maunsell.

These ships have on board, we understand, prize property to a large amount, captured at Banda.

The Mary, Captain Beecher, came to an anchor about the same time from Bombay, the 5th ult.

Passengers.—Lieut. and Mrs Stewart, Capt. Blair of the Coast Artillery and Master Malcolm.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MAY 1, 1811.

Mr. George Sotheby, First Assistant to the Resident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scinda.

MAY 21, 1811.

Mr. J. Shum, Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Santipore.

BOMAAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 29th of May the Lady of Lieut. R. E. Goodridge H. C. Marine, of a daughter.

On the 7th June at Surat, the Lady of Captain J. Carter, Barrack Master of a daughter.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—On the 10th January, Captain Page of the Bombay Military Establishment to Miss Barker of East Sheen only daughter of the late P. Barker Esq of Charlton in Kent.

Capt. Wm. J. Matthews of H. C. Military Establishment Bengal, to Miss Elizabeth Murray.

Feb. 12th at Bath, Thomas White Esq. to Louisa eldest daughter of Robert More Esq. of Lenley Hall Shropshire.

DEATHS.—On the 16th January Major James Lloyd of the 3d Regt. Bombay Establishment.

On the 28th Dec. at Wellner Kent, in the 74th year of his age Sir Henry Harvey, Knight of the Bath and Admiral of the White squadron of his Majesty's fleet.

On the 6th January, at Upper Tooting Surrey, Alexander Brodie Esq. of Carey Street, aged 77.

On the 26th of November last in Upper Georges Street, Montague Square, after a few day's illness to the great grief of his afflicted parents, Thomas eldest son of John Hungerford Esq. an amiable and promising youth, who wanted but a very few days of attaining his ninth years.

On the 9th Feb. in the 79th year the Revd. Revll Maskelyne D. D. F. R. S. Astronomer Royal which situation he had held forty six years

English Extracts.

FEBRUARY 8.

The first act of Regent is most honourable to the feelings of his private friendship, as well as to his discernment of military merit. As soon as he was sworn in, he sent for General Keppel, appointed him to be one of his Equerries, and gave him the 67th Regiment of Foot.

We are desired by the Sun of last night to correct our statement, that the audience of Mr. Perceval when he kissed hands on receiving the Seals, lasted but one minute, and say it lasted half an hour. We would certainly say so, if we believed it to be true. His Royal Highness gave audiences to all the King's Ministers. They severally kissed his hand upon their continuance in office; but his Royal Highness had no official communication with any of them, excepting the Lord Chancellor, to whom he notified his intention not to go to Parliament in person on Tuesday next.

The two very magnificent marble busts of the late Duke of Bedford and Mr. Fox, whom every body remembers to have seen in the Price's sitting room, at Carlton House, were removed by order of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent into the Council Chamber, to be placed at the head of the room, a few hours previous to the assembling of the Council, on Wednesday, to swear his Royal Highness into office.

We are informed by a person who was present at the Council, a Carlton House, on Wednesday last, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, when the presentation of kissing hands took place, after the oaths had been administered, was graciously pleased to converse familiary and to shake hands with all those with whom he exclusively had been in habits of friendly communication.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, after the Ministers had seen him on Wednesday, was pleased to give an audience to the Earl of Derby, who remained with him some time.

The Earl of Moira, Lord Keith, Lord Dundas Mr. Sheridan, and others of his Royal Highness's own Household, afterwards had the honour of dining with the Regent, at Carlton House.

FEBRUARY 12th.

We received letters yesterday from Lisbon to the 2d instant. The following are extracts from some of them,

LISBON, JAN. 30.

"Our army is in good health, indeed, I might say hardly ever better. The death of the Marquis of Romana, has excited the grief of the Spaniards, and from the suddenness of this event many of them do not fail to attribute it to a cause for which in my opinion, there is no foundation.

"The French are fast reinforcing by the way of Almeida and Merida, from which we conclude that we shall soon have warm work.

"The French force may be stated as high as 70,000 men, who are distributed in the following manner:—

4,000 at Coimbra and its neighbourhood.
2,000 at Leiria, part of Drouet's 9th corps.
2,500 near Lamega, Trancoso, &c.
7,000 at Punhete.
8,000 at Thomar and to the North of it.
10,000 at Goligao.
6,000 at Torres Novas.
6,000 at Macame, and on the road to Castel Branco.
13,000 at Santarem, under Massena.
4,000 at Olivenza, under Soult.
5,000 which have crossed the bridge of Merida, under Mortier.
3,000 at Santa Martha, near Badajos.

7,000 Total French force.

"In addition to these, there is also a body of the enemy at Almeida, consisting of five regiments from Civdad Rodrigo, in order to keep open the communication with Massena, by the road of Guada and Castel Branco to Santarem.

"Our own army, exclusive of Portuguese, has been stated as high as 34,000, and is thus disposed.

15,000 at Carraxo, the vanguard being 4½ miles in front.
9,000 at Alenquer.
6,000 at Azembuza.
4,000 at various places in the rear, and a small body across the Tagus,

34,000 Total British force.
30,000 Portuguese militia and regulars, under Marshal Beresford, at Chamusca, and along the Southern Bank of the river.
15,000 Portuguese regulars with Lord Wellington.
7,000 Spaniards, who have crossed the Tagus, and are proceeding on the road to Elvas and Badajos.

86,000 Total Allied force.

"I think we shall fight at the end of February or beginning of March, but Badajos must be first taken."

"LISBON, FEB. 1.

"Our army has not altered its position in the slightest respect. Romana's troops will proceed to Badajos, near which the French have strengthened themselves and are now in number 7000 men. The siege, when undertaken, cannot last long.

"Most of the merchants have packed up their valuable property to be prepared for the worst."

FEBRUARY 12th.

The following Letter appeared in the Courier of last night—:

WINDSOR, FEB. 10.

"His Majesty's mental faculties were so materially improved on Friday last, that his Physicians in attendance considered it would be conducive to further improvement if his Majesty received a visit from a part of his family; accordingly her Majesty paid the King a visit for the first time since his indisposition. The interview was truly affecting, and not of very long duration. After the Queen had retired, his Majesty was a little agitated, but soon resumed a tranquil demeanour, and passed a good night.

"Her Majesty again visited the King on Saturday, and remained with him near an hour. This second visit was attended with the best effects; from the gratification which it afforded his Majesty in the reflection, that the time is at no great distance when with the blessing of Providence, he may return once more to the bosom of his family. The interview was calm, serene, & affectionate. His Majesty remained extremely comfortable after the Queen's departure, and in about half an hour, walked on all sides of the Terrace, attended by the Physicians, for above an hour. His Majesty used his favourite gold-headed cane, and occasionally leaned his hand on the arm of one of the Physicians, and conversed with each in his usual cheerful manner. There were hundreds of spectators of this cheering sight from the Little Park.

"This morning the Lord Chancellor arrived at the Queen's Lodge, and after his usual previous consultation with the Physicians, went to the Castle, where he was introduced to his Majesty, and remained with him upwards of an hour. At his Lordship's quitting the Castle, he set off directly for London.

"His Majesty walked on the Terrace again this afternoon,

"As his Majesty is nearly in a state of convalescence, it is expected in the course of two or three days that he will be able to take an airing in one of his coaches, in which event the Great Park will be the most prefe-

rable place, from the dryneſs of its ſituation and purity of the air.

"The Dukes of York, Cumberland, Suſſex and Cambridge, are viſitors of the Caſtle and Queen's Lodge. Their Royal Highneſſes all dine with her Majeſty and the Princeſſes to-day, and to-morrow leave this palace for London."

FEBRUARY, 14.

Yeſterday diſpatches from Lord Wellington were received, and letters from Liſbon to the 4th inſtant. We underſtand that the French have croſsed the Guardiana, and are conſequently in poſſeſſion of the fertile province of the Alentejo. One regiment had arrived from Sicily to join our army. In other reſpects it remained in the ſame poſitions; but it was thought that Marſhal Beresford would be forced ro recroſs the Tagus, as he had not a force ſufficient to reſiſt the numbers by which he was likely to be attacked.

Yeſterdap a bag from Anholt arrived, tranſmitting letters from various parts of the Baltic, and from Stockholm to the date of the 29th ultimo. The intercourſe we have maintained with the powers of that ſea is likely ſoon to be terminated. The fifteen principal ports viſited annually by 10,000 veſſels, are hereafter to be cloſed on Britiſh commerce. The outline of an arrangement for this purpoſe is contained in the ſubſequent letter.

"STOCKHOLM, JAN. 21.

"The following is a ſketch of a treaty offenſive, defenſive, and commercial, to be concluded between the powers of the Baltic, viz. Ruſſia, Denmark, Pruſſia, and this country. It has not been formally ſigned, but it has been ſent to the Emperor at Paris, for his approbation. The particulars have been handed about among the merchants:—

"1. Each of the contracting parties engages that no ſhips ſhall be allowed to enter any of his ports which ſhall carry a Britiſh flag, or which ſhall have on board Britiſh manufactures, or Colonial produce. The penalty annexed to a breach of this law is confiſcation of the ſhip and cargo to the public uſe.

"2. All the Colonial produce found in the ſtates of either of the Baltic powers ſhall be ſeized and ſold, and the proceeds placed in the public treaſury. Perſons in whoſe poſſeſſion Colonial produce ſhall be found after the ſignature of the treaty, ſhall be ſubject to fine and impriſonment, according to the deciſion of a Court to be erected in each of the ſtates to determine thereon.

"3. Ships bona fide Americans, and neutrals, ſhall be admitted, and allowed to diſcharge their cargoes, provided they conſiſt of the produce of the United Sates, or of the French or Dutch colonies, and have not touched at a Britiſh port, received a Britiſh licence, or ſuffered in any way the neutrality of their flag to be violated.

"4. The proviſions of this Treaty are to be carried into effect by each of the parties to it, immediately after the date of the inſtrument."

This Gazette of Feb. 6 contains a diſpatch from Capt. Rogers of the Kent, dated off Palamos Bay, December 15, in which he ſtates, that having determined to attempt the deſtruction of the convoy at Palamos, laden with proviſions, in order to deprive Barcelona and the French army of the ſupplies, which it would otherwiſe convey to them; he formed a plan of attack, which Capt. Fane volunteered to carry into execution, having under his command, 350 ſeamen, 250 marines, and two field pieces. About one o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th, this ſmall detachment was landed on the beach, under cover of the Sparrowhawk and Minſtrel ſloops; the enemy having poſted themſelves in the town, ſoon after our men moved forward to take the town and batteries in the rear, when the enemy withdrew to a windmill on a hill, where they remained almoſt quiet ſpectators of our people taking poſſeſſion of the batteries and veſſels in the Mole. The mortars and cannon were ſpiked, and thrown from the heights into the ſea, the magazine blown up; the whole of the veſſels burnt and totally deſtroyed, ſave two, which were brought out; in ſhort, the object had ſucceeded to admiration, and at this time with the loſs of no more than four or five men from occaſional ſkirmiſhing; but in withdrawing our poſt from a hill which we occupied to keep the enemy in cheek until the batteries and veſſels were deſtroyed, our people retired with ſome diſorder, which encouraged the enemy, who had received a reinforcement from St. Felice, to advance upon them, and, by ſome unhappy fatality, inſtead of directing their retreat to the beach where the Cambrian, Sparrowhawk, and Minſtrel lay to cover their embarkation, the brave, but thoughtleſs and unfortunate men came through the town down to the Mole; the enemy immediately occupied the walls and houſes, from which they kept up a ſevere fire upon the boats crowded with men, and daſtardly fired upon and killed ſeveral who had been left on the Mole, and were endeavouring to ſwim to the boats.

Captain Fane was at the Mole giving directions to deſtroy the veſſels, when our men were withdrawn from the poſt on the Hill, where he remained with firmneſs, and is amongſt the miſſing; but ſatisfactory accounts have been received that he is well.

Captain Rogers particularly mentions the good conduct of Captain Pringle of the Sparrowhawk, Capt. Campbell, of the Minſtrel, and Lieut. Conolly of the Cambrian, who commanded that ſhip in the abſence of Capt. Fane. The convoy conſiſted of eight merchatmen, and three ſmall ſhips of war.

JANUARY 1st.

We regret to ſtate the melancholy loſs of his Majeſty's ſloop of war Satellite, of 16 guns, commanded by the Hon. Willoughby Bertie, with all the crew. She ſailed from Spithead on Monday, the 17th inſtant to join the ſhips that were cruiſing off La Hogue. On the Wedneſday following, at ſix o'clock in the evening, ſhe was in company with the Vautour, Captain Lawleſs. It was then blowing very hard; and in the courſe of the night, the gale increaſed exceſſively, blowing in moſt tempeſtuous ſqualls. In one of theſe ſudden guſts (which have been experienced, both at ſea and on ſhore, in a moſt extraordinary degree this winter), ſhe, it is ſuppoſed, upſet, and every ſoul on board periſhed. The next morning her boats, ſome ſpars, &c. which were upon her deck, were picked up by the Vautour; but no other veſtige of her has ever been ſeen. The following officers were on board her on the 30th ultimo when ſhe was laſt muſtered.

Captain Willoughby Bertie, Lieutenant R. S. Farquharſon, Lieutenant Thomas Nicholar, Rd. Comby, Surgeon; James Sampſon, purſer,; John Tearſe, maſter; R. S. Kempſter, maſter's mate: John Henderſon; carpenter; Benjamin Brown, gunner; George Prom, Brooke, midſhipman.

Captain Bertie was ſon of the late and brother of the preſent Earl of Abingdon. He married Miſs Fiſher, of the Plymouth Theatre.

We are ſorry to ſtate the loſs of the Pallas frigate of 32 guns, and the Nymph of 32 guns, the one a mile below Dunbar, and the other three miles further; they both run aground on the rocks.—Fortunately only ſeven or eight men have loſt their lives. Although they had a pilot on board, they miſtook a lime-kiln; burning at Broxmouth, for the May-light, and the May-light for the Bedrock.

We have great ſatisfaction in publiſhing the following account, which has been tranſmitted to us as a correct ſtatement of the produce of the public Revenue in the year 1810; as compared with that of the preceding year:—

	1809.	1810.
Conſolidated Fund exclusive of War Taxes	£37,838,034	£40,048,244
War Taxes	20,798,444	23,027,442
	£58,636178	£63,073,686

From this ſtatement it appears that the revenue of the year now concluded exceeded that of the year immediately preceding, which was a year of remarkable production by a ſum of not leſs than *four millons four hundred and thirty ſeven thouſand pounds*.

In the article of *Exciſe*, which affords the ſureſt proof of the proſperity of individuals, the increaſe has been upwards of *one million four hundred and fifty thouſand pounds*.

FEBRUARY 11.

BUENOS AYRES.—We ſtated not long ſince the arrival of Admiral De Courcy in the River Plate and the conſequent raiſing of the blockade of Buenos Ayres, as far as reſpected Britiſh veſſels. By advices received on Saturday, welearn, that the Admiral has ſince returned to his ſtation at the Brazils, The Foudroyant, bearing the Admiral's flag, arrived in the River Plate on the 29th of October ana on the 30th he received from the Governor of Monte Video, a letter, encloſing copies of two others, which he addreſſed to the Admiral at Maldonado, on the ſuppoſition that he remained in that harbour. In theſe, as well as in an interview which he had with Admiral De Courcy on board, on the 2d of November, the Governor repreſented the Junta of Buenos Ayres as a knot of rebels and inſiſted that it was the duty of the Britiſh commander to diſtreſs them by every means in his power, and to promote the views of the Government of Monte Video by obliging the Engliſh merchants to retire from Buenos Ayres. The Admiral in reply obſerved, that his orders were to preſerve the ſtrictest neutrality, to take no ſhare in the parties or politics of the inhabitants, but ſolely to unite his means and reſources to their's againſt the common enemy—He alſo added, that it was his duty to protect legitimate Britiſh commerce in every part of the globe, and that of courſe he could not permit its unauthorized interruption in the River Plate. The interview lasted for a conſiderable time, during which the Governor of Monte Video urged his arguments over and over again. He at length reluctantly conſented to allow Britiſh veſſels to enter and ſail from the port of Buenos Ayres unmoleſted, declaring at the ſame time that he ſhould conſider Admiral de Courcy as reſponſible to both the Spaniſh and Britiſh Governments for this extorted permiſſion. In the courſe of the diſcuſſion, he remonstrated very ſharply againſt the part which the Britiſh merchants had taken in favour of the Junta of Buenos Ayres.

The recent revolution, inſurrection, or whatever other name may be given to it, at Buenos Ayres, has not been productive of thoſe benefits to Britiſh commerce which were ſo ſanguinely expected. No reduction of the exorbitant duties had taken place, and the recent occurrences are thought by ſome as moſt likely to put an entire ſtop to the advantages that trade was expected to derive from the opening of the river Plate. As affairs stood at the date of the laſt advices, buſineſs was entirely ſuſpended, and money extremely ſcarce.

On the 1ſt February a Court of Directors was held at the India Houſe when Capt. Blanchard was ſworn into the command of the James Sibbald, conſigned to Madeira, Madras and Bengal.

PLYMOUTH, DECEMBER 13th.

LUCIEN BONAPATE.

The brother of the French Emperor, with his Lady, children and the whole of his domeſtics, arrived here this day in the Preſident frigate, Captain Warren, after a quick paſſage of 24 days from Malta. The veſſel was immediately ordered into quarantine, and as ſoon as the weather clears up, a telegraphic meſſage will be ſent to town, to announce the arrival of theſe perſonages, and to know the pleaſure of Government as to their diſpoſal. None of them will be permitted to land till the quarantine is expired. The Preſident is anchored in the Sound; but as it blows freſh, with a heavy ſwell, Lucien has requeſted that the Port Admiral will order her into ſmooth water, on account of his lady, who is extremely ill, and has been very much indiſpoſed during the voyage. As ſoon as their arrival was known, Admiral Calder diſpatched a boat, with a ſupply of freſh proviſions, fruits, &c. Lucien is a fine looking man, but appears very much in dudgeon at his detention. He has brought conſiderable property with him.

DECEMBER 23.

Lucien Bonaparte, his family, and ſuite, landed on Tueſday afternoon at the Victualling Office, Plymouth, two o'clock, having been brought from the Preſident frigate in the Admiral's cutter, and proceeded to the King's Arms in carriages, accompanied by Sir Robert Calder (the Port Admiral), General England, Lord Boringdon, and ſeveral other Naval and Military Officers. They are expected to remain at Plymouth a few days before they proceed on their journey. Lucien appears about fifty years of age, about five feet ſeven inches high; of ſallow complexon, thin viſage, and is very much like the whole length portrait of his brother the Emperor, publiſhed by Moltino, Pall Mall, inſcribed *Adieu Malmaiſou*.

Madame Bonaparte is a ſtout handſome woman. The children conſiſt of five daughters and two ſons; the eldeſt daughter is about ſeventeen years of age, and very handſome, ſo are her ſiſters; the boys are very young, the eldeſt not being more than eight years. Lucien Bonaparte and ſuite are to proceed to Linures, in Montgomeryſhire, a ſeat of the Earl of Powis, who has offered to Government this noble reſidence, with the park and pleaſure grounds annexed, for the accommodation of Lucien and his family.

Mr. Mackenzie, the late negotiator for a Cartel of Exchange of Priſoners, is gone down to Plymouth, for the purpoſe of paying every attention to this celebrated perſon, and explaining to him the condition upon which he is to be allowed to reſide in this country. He is conſidered as a priſoner of war.

It is with extreme concern that we announce to the Public the death of that juſtly celebrated Comedian, Mr. Lewis, who departed this life on Saturday evening, at half paſt ſix, at his houſe, Weſtbourne Place, in the 63d year of his age. His health his been gradually declining for ſome length of time, and the miſery occaſioned him by the death of a moſt amiable and beautiful daughter, about 12 months ſince, quite overcame him. It brought on a train of low and afflicting diſorders, which baffled the exertions of his medical adviſers, and finally terminated his exiſtence, whilſt in the arms of his unhappy family. As a man he was upright and good—as a huſband, father, friend, he united all thoſe endearing qualities which will make his loſs irreparable to his afflicted widow his affectionate children, and to an attached circle of acquaintance. We underſtand the remains of this much reſpected man are to be interred in a family vault in Liverpool.

There is bonded under the King's locks, at the Weſt India and London Docks, coffee imported at 17d. per lb. Which would amount to *a million and a half* ſterling on a reduced price of 6d. per lb. at which the Proprietors would gladly ſell, but are unable to find any market whatever for it on the Continent.

BROAD HINTS.—The tone in which Government was called upon by the Bank to pay the eighteen millions due from the former to the latter, was a broad hint that the Bank had arguments to ſupport their claim to the continuation of the reſtriction, independent of any conſideration of public advantage. Mr. Huſkiſſon has done what Mr. Perceval ſhould have done before; he has thown out a broad hint in return to the Bank. After ſtating how the debt was contracted—a circumſtance not immaterial, and reminding the Company that ſix millions of this debt is not payable till after the war ſhall ceaſe, and the reſt not demandable for twenty years to come, he tells them that the Loan was never regarded as having any thing to do with the reſtriction, but was the conſideration for the renewal of the Bank Charter, and the immenſe advantages they derived from the Government depoſits. If, however, they find it ſuch a grievous hardſhip to recur to the original principles of their inſtitution, he informs them for their conſolation, that it is at any time in their power to petition Parliament for leave to ſurrender their Charter—and then another Company might eaſily be formed, who would, by ſubſcriptions among themſelves, pay off the eighteen million *within an hour*. Nay who can tell but the new Company would even afford additional accommodation, in which caſe the preſent Bank would avoid the intolerable grievance of iſſuing notes payable in caſh.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

The caſe of an impreſſed man who had moved for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which had been mentioned on the preceding day, was finally called on this day; when it appeared from the ſtatement of Mr. Jervis, conſul for the Admiralty, that this man was the maſter of a coal-veſſel, and that five days before his final impreſſment, he had been impreſſed and diſcharged as exempt under the ſtatute 6 and 7 W. III. c. 18. § 19; and that he would have been diſcharged a ſecond time, had he made a ſatisfactory apology. The man had now been draſted from the Eliza brig into the Standard, which had ſailed from Spithead to Cadiz on ſervice of importance. Mr. Jervis ſtated that he had applied to the Admiralty-Office, and learned that the ſhip could not be recalled without great national inconvenience; but a telegraphic diſpatch had been ſent yeſterday to order a faſt-ſailing cutter to bring back the man as ſoon as poſſible.

Lord Ellenborough.—"God forbid I ſhould impede his Majeſty's ſervice: it is the man, and not the ſhip, I would recall." His Lord-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes's Street.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1811.

(Continued from the last Page.)

ſhip, however, expreſſed himſelf very ſtrongly obnoxious to ſending abroad impreſſed men, pending an application by them to the Court for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and declared his intention of never again granting an enlargement of the return to a *Habeas Corpus*, as had been done in this inſtance. The right of impreſs was certainly declared in Foſter's Crown Law, 159, to be inherent in the Crown; but there were inſtances in Rymer's Fœdera, where men had been as often impreſſed to carry the King's mail to Gaſcony, or to perform any other ſimilar ſervice, as to defend the realm; and it was the duty of a Court of Juſtice to guard againſt the encroachments of a right of ſo unpopular a nature as that of impreſſing. The Learned Counſel had allowed that the preſent impreſſed man was, under the Order in Council to impreſs ſea-faring men, and men employed in working on boats and rivers, exempt *de gratiâ* as maſter of a veſſel; and certainly there muſt be theſe exemptions, otherwiſe a captain or higher officer in his Majeſty's ſervice would be equally liable to be impreſſed with a common ſailor.

Mr. Jervis obſerved, that this was the only caſe of the kind which the Admiralty ever recollected, and they were uſing all diligence to remedy it.

Mr. Dampier, on the other ſide, ſaid, that the man's veſſel had, on account of his abſence, been kept unemployed ever ſince November, and had thus loſt ſeveral charters.

Mr. Jervis replied, that the man could not have been brought up till this Term; and he was now ſent for with all expedition.

Lord Ellenborough.—"Let the writ go, and let the argument and adjudication take place upon the return of it."

DUKE OF QUEENSBURY'S WILL.

This Will is dated the 16th January, 1809. His Grace deviſed all his Freehold and Copyhold Eſtates to Lord and Lady Yarmouth for their lives, and the life of the ſurvivor of them; and after their death, to Frances, daughter of the ſaid Lady Yarmouth, then of the age of eleven years, or thereabouts, and the children of the ſaid Lady Yarmouth, born or to be born, and their heirs for ever.

BEQUESTS BY THE CODICILS.

Annuities.—Burrell, 200l.; Brown, 5l.; Mrs. Corri, 250l.; Gen. Charles Craufurd, 500l.; Col. Dickſon, 200l.; C. Diacon, 100l.; Dubois, 300l.; Gen. Fitzpatrick, 500l.; M. Gummar, 300l.; G. Haydon, 15l. 12s.; Herrenſwand, 200l.; Lady Hamilton, 500l.; Mark Jackſon, (porter), 200l.; Haughton James, 500l.; J. Ketteridge, 200l.; A. Negrini, 100l.; Ruſſell, 100l.; J. Radford, 200l. with all his horſes carriages, &c. at London and Richmond; Cath. Robertſon, 20l.; C. Sims, a footman, 150l.; Janet Shellis, 4l.; M. Sal. Pietro, 100l.; Col. Thomas, 1000l.; M. Walker, 5l. 5s.

Legacies.—Biſſot, 100l.; Col. Robt. Craufurd, 10,000l.; Miſs Conner, 2,000l.; Col. Douglas, 10,000l.; Capt. Douglas, 10,000l.; Andrew Dickie, 5,000l.; Edward Bullock Douglas, 150,000l.; Major Douglas, 10,000l.; Madame Dorton, 1,000l.; Mrs. Elliott, 5000l. Père Elizée, 5000l.; Lady Sufan Fincaſtle, 10,000l.; Gen. Fitzpatrick, 1,000l.; Richard Goodiffon, 1,000l.; Lord W. Gordon, 2,000l.; Lady W. Gordon, 10,000l.; Lady Ann Hamilton, 10,000l.; Rev. F. Hamilton, 10,000l.; Lady Hamilton, 1000l.; Lock Hoſpital, 5,000l.; Sir James Montgomery, 10,000l.; Lady E. Montgomery, 10,000l.; W. Murray, 5,000l.; Madame Marainville, 5,000l.; Major Gen. Picton, 5,000l.; F. Rettig, 200l.; Counteſs D. Ranault, 5,000l.; Sam (a footman), 200l.; Ducheſs of Somerſet, 10,000l.; Viſcount Sidmouth, 5,000l.; Col. M. Sharp, 5,000l.: St. George's Hoſpital, 5,000l.; Col. Thomas, 10,000l.; Capt. Woodford, 5,000l.; Mr. Wraxall, 1,000l.; Mrs. Wraxall, 1000l.; Mr. Veitch, 10,000l.; Earl of Yarmouth, 50,000l.; Lady Yarmouth, 100,000l. beſides houſes in Piccadilly and Richmond, and ſtables in Brick-ſtreet, for her ſeparate uſe; Lady Yarmouth's daughter, 50,000l.; Lord Yarmouth's youngeſt ſon, 50,000l.

The reſidue of perſonal eſtate to Lady Yarmouth's daughter and Lord Yarmouth's youngeſt ſon, at twenty-one, with benefit of ſurvivorſhip; if both die under twenty-one, the Lady Yarmouth and her youngeſt ſon.

By his Grace's will, ſays a Correſpondent), which is legally executed and atteſted by three witneſſes ſo as to convey freehold property, he deviſes all his freehold and copyhold eſtates to Lord and Lady Yarmouth and their children; this deviſe is, however, revoked by the codicils and pecuniary legacies to the amount of 250,000l. given them inſtead: but as the codicils are only ſo many ſheets of note-paper, moſt of them in his Grace's hand-writing, and not atteſted legally, they are inſufficient to revoke the deviſes legally made by the will; ſo that by this informality, which his Grace does not ſeem to have been aware of, Lord and Lady Yarmouth and their family will receive to an enormous amount more than his Grace ſeems to have intended.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 12th.

PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH.

The SPEAKER then read the Speech of the Prince Regent, for which vide Lords.

Mr. MILNES roſe, for the purpoſe of moving an Addreſs to the Speech which had been read—(from the falling of his voice, we regret that we were not able to catch many of his ſentences). He obſerved that had it fallen to his lot to have, with a ſimilar object, on an ordinary opening of Parliament, preſented himſelf to the attention of the Houſe, it would have been his firſt duty to implore its indulgence. If under no very extraordinary circumſtances he ſhould have felt moſt anxious to have that indulgence extended to him, how much more ſolicitous to acquire it, in the ſituation in which he then ſtood—a ſituation which he would fain believe was attended with ſo many conſiderations, as in a degree warranted the claim for a double portion of its candour and allowance. The mere mention of the Speech which had juſt been read, muſt of itſelf recall to their recollection, the ſtate of public events—a ſtate calculated to excite in that Houſe and in the Country at large, every principle of ſympathy and intereſt. It was a ſtate which led to a neceſſity, in providing for which the moſt able and ſagacious were liable to error and miſtake. Some credit was therefore due to the vigilance of that Parliament, which had in ſuch an emergency acted with admitted wiſdom—ſome tribute to the ſuperintendance of thoſe who directed its courſe of proceeding. Moſt gladly would he paſs over the firſt topic to which the Speech of the Prince Regent adverted—he meant the calamity of the King's indiſpoſition. He would have preferred to have left that topic to the impreſſions which the intereſts of that Speech were ſure to excite; becauſe he was well aware that there was not in the Houſe or in the Country an individual that would not duly appreciate them. But on ſuch an afflicting occurrence—afflicting to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales—ſincerely lamented by every claſs of the community—ſilence became impoſſible; it forced itſelf upon your thoughts whatever were the endeavours to elude it. If in Portugal the Country had to boaſt more brilliant ſucceſſes than had attended the brilliant progreſs of the late campaign; if in America it had to boaſt an efficient Ally, incited to hoſtility by the tyrannic aggreſſions of France, ſtill it would be impoſſible to flee from the great calamity which, in the affliction of the Sovereign, had befallen his People—(*Hear, hear!*) Inſtead of finding relief from ſuch deſirable occurrences, they would more fully illuſtrate the calamity, by convincing the world of the magnitude of that diſtreſs, which muſt ariſe from the affliction of the common father of his people, under whoſe government ſuch auſpicious reſults to the happineſs and liberty of the world, had taken place. In ſuch an emergency, he was convinced that all ſides of the Houſe muſt ſee the propriety of giving ſupport to the Government, and that under ſuch circumſtances he made no common-place call for unanimity. Indeed he almoſt made ſure of unanimity, when he reflected on the arguments of thoſe who contended that to a Government with ſuch radical weakneſs, as that of a Regent muſt naturally be, the full powers of the Crown were neceſſary—arguments which, in his judgment, were moſt conſcientiouſly delivered, but erroneouſly applied, but which, when remembered, it was impoſſible that thoſe who advanced them, could refuſe to that Government their confidence and aſſent. With theſe reflections, he had good reaſons to congratulate the Houſe that there was an end to party hoſtility—that all men were bound to labour in conjunction for the public intereſt. In recurring to the Speech of the Prince Regent, he felt it to be a faithful picture of the ſituation and proſpects of the country, and that in the hopes it expreſſed of the wiſdom and conduct to be purſued by Parliament, it beſt expounded their duties. His duty, in his judgment, he could beſt diſcharge, by glancing generally at the details, which it comprehended. That Speech recapitulated the capture of the iſlands of Bourbon and Amboyna, acquiſitions which has put it in the power of this country to ſay, that though little of colonial territory was left to France in the former periods of the war, the period has now arrived when that Power was completely deprived of them. The reſiſtance with which the invaſion of Sicily was met—an invaſion which may be conſidered in ſome degree to repreſent the progreſs and the iſſue of an invaſion againſt this country, proved at once the irreſiſtible courage of our fleets and armies, aided by our Neapolitan allies, and the conviction which the enemy muſt entertain of the ſucceſs or practicability of any ſimilar project in future. When he looked to the Peninſula of Spain, whatever may be the opinions of many Members either as to the policy or the conduct of our military operations, he ſtill believed that there was no perſon diſinclined to go the length of ſtating that hitherto the deſigns of the enemy had been fruſtrated. Whether they were contented with the progreſs of the Britiſh arms—whether they believed that opportunities of greater proſpects, and leading to more ſucceſsful reſults, had preſented themſelves, ſtill thoſe who even thought ſo, could not be ſtate to admit that the French Government was diſappointed; all the predictions of their Ruler proved fallacious; all his threats not only remained unrealized, but recoiled upon himſelf. In the columns of the Moniteur and from the mouth of Bonaparte, it had been oſtentatiouſly predicted, that at the commencement of the preſent year not a ſingle Engliſhman would be found in arms on the Continent of Europe. The world could now appreciate the grounds on which ſuch idle menaces were founded—Great Britain made no boaſt, but proudly maintained her poſition. Every ſober man in the country ſaw, from the nature of the ſtruggle, that it muſt be, of neceſſity, a long one—a war of delay and of continued privation. If then it continued to uphold its character; if on the heights of Buſaco another proud confirmation of the invincibility of Britiſh powers has been witneſſed; if the ſpirit, infuſed by Britiſh example, and regulated by Britiſh diſcipline, among the native legions of Portugal, afforded another pledge for well-grounded hope; if in the character of the Commander of our forces, Lord Wellington, the world now ſaw the development of all thoſe qualities which conſtituted the claim to high military talents; if it obſerved the brave nations of the Peninſula, after the deſection of almoſt all their ariſtocracy, after the deſertion of ſome and the cowardice of others of their military leaders, with their Legiſlature beſieged, ſtill maintaining the ſtruggle for independence—ſurely that was a cauſe which Great Britain was bound to ſupport, and whilſt Spain and Portugal performed their duties, not to be deterred from co-operation and aſſiſtance. Had he been aſked what was the numerical loſs of the French armies, in any former campaigns of the revolutionary war, he would be at a loſs where to look for the eſtimate. But ſince the Spaniſh ſtruggle, it had lately been admitted, that no leſs than 650,000 men had paſſed through the Pyrenees into Spain—that the preſent amount of the French armies did not exceed 200,000 men—and that in the Peninſula the reſidue had found their graves. Was he aſked where, he could not tell—the nature of the ſilent and deſultory war there carried on, afforded the beſt explanation, and he was happy to find that the diſpatches received as late as yeſterday gave ſtill further illuſtrations of its ſucceſs.—The effects of ſuch a policy were not alone to be appreciated as they affected Spain and Portugal; in his judgment its benefits had a more extended and beneficial influence—what a diverſion had it operated for the allies of France, againſt France itſelf? This in the former ſtate of Europe, would have been conſidered as a ſolecism in politics. But moſt ſincerely did he believe that more revolutionary changes would have been effected, and new dynaſties ſubſtituted in the North of Europe, but that France, by the drain on its reſources and population, was prevented from ſuch attempts—attempts which, under reverſed circumſtances, her Ruler would have made, and which would have probably terminated in having Petersburgh the centre of the French dominions. With reſpect to our relations with America, he had only to hope that a wiſe and independent nation would view with indignation that ſpirit which France had evinced againſt the admitted laws of civilized ſtates—that with that power originated the aggreſſions of which ſhe complained—and that therefore every conſideration of mutual intereſt led him to hope that the diſcuſſions now pending would lead to an amicable termination. The proſpect of our reſources, which the gracious Speech of the Prince Regent held out were moſt flattering—the ſanguine calculation put them above all thoſe vulgar apprehenſions which were circulated reſpecting the permanency of our reſources, at the ſame time that it did not prevent the Houſe from attending to inſtances of individual calamity. In a commercial intercourſe ſo widely ſpread, it was impoſſible but partial failures muſt occur. But the more our reſources were inveſtigated, the more ſatisfied he felt that there exiſted no evil to obſcure our future proſpects, or to engender any other gloom but what was felt for private miſfortune. It was important to our relations with the enemy, with our allies, and with the world, that Great Britain ſhould place a full and juſt confidence in her own ſtrength and reſources. She ſhould take that impoſing attitude, which would convey to the preſent age and impreſs upon poſterity, that however perilous the ſeaſon, Great Britain poſſeſſed within herſelf the ſeeds of perpetual renovation.—(*Hear, hear!*) After an animated and eloquent panegyric on the virtues of the King, and the emotions which, on his recovery, the filial attachment of his illuſtrious ſon and ſucceſſor muſt excite in ſuch a heart, the Honourable Member concluded with moving an Addreſs, which was, as uſual, an echo of the Speech.

Mr. Wellеſley expreſſed his full concurrence in the obſervations ſo ably delivered by his Honourable Friend who preceded him. In none of thoſe ſtatements did he more fully acquieſce, than in the juſt and merited confidence which the Houſe and Country were bound to repoſe in the ſignal virtues and eminent endowments of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales,—(*Hear, hear, hear!*) From that Speech, which his Royal Highneſs had given his commands to have read to Parliament—from the principles which it expreſſed, and the hopes it held out, they would draw a favourable omen, not alone of his immediate government, but of his future reign.—(*Hear, hear!*) They would do juſtice to thoſe ſentiments of reverence and ſympathy which the Prince Regent, in terms of ſuch great propriety of feeling, had regretted the afflicting cauſe which had impoſed ſuch duties on himſelf, as well as to the fervent hope that, by the reſtoration of his beloved parent, that neceſſity ſhould be removed. In ſtating this as his (Mr. Wellеſley's) individual feeling, he knew that his expreſſion was but the echo of the public voice.—(*Hear, hear!*) In the Speech of his Royal Highneſs, the neceſſity of perſevering in our exertions againſt France, was forcibly inculcated. It was a neceſſity ſelf-evident, to be traced in the acts, decrees and whole conduct of the Emperor of France. He waged war not for any of the common purpoſes of war—not to receive ſatisfaction for ſuppoſed injuries incurred—not to recover territory to which any preſumed right was ſet forth—not to induce his antagoniſts to accede to any equitable terms of accommodation that might have been refuſed. No; his hoſtility was directed at our exiſtence—the ſum of his inveterate hatred and unintermitting machinations was to ſubvert and undermine all our eſtabliſhments—(*Hear, hear!*—and therefore when he conſidered the motives by which that Ruler was impelled, and applied thoſe motives to the impediments which France was every day endeavouring to give to the commercial intercourſe of this country and of the world; it was not becauſe its Ruler wiſhed to cripple commerce for this country, or to ultimately acquire it for the nations of the Continent ſubject to his dominion, but that it was his policy to put down, if poſſible, the ſpirit of freedom which ſprung from commercial intercourſe—that ſpirit, which the hiſtory of this kingdom proved to be moſt encouraged by commercial intercourſe and greatneſs—a greatneſs which at one time raiſed the Hanſeatic towns to a level with ſome of the moſt important Powers of the Continent, and the want and deprivation of which has now depreſſed them to the loweſt department of France. Whilſt theſe were the objects of our enemy, he could not underſtand upon what ground, without firſt repreſſing the power, and abating the pretenſions of France, any man could entertain the fallacious hope of a ſolid peace with that power. To thoſe who liberally obſerve the ſtate of the war in Spain and Portugal, many were the conſiderations which preſſed a firm perſeverance in that wiſe policy which this country had acted upon ſince the commencement of that awful and generous ſtruggle. Without depreciating the magnanimous zeal which firſt prompted a brave people to oppoſe the yoke of a foreign oppreſſor, the Houſe had now to conſider that Spain poſſeſſed the beſt incentive to purſue, and moſt gratifying recompence for toil, namely, a Conſtitution according to law. (*Hear, hear!*) Its ſpirit of freedom, now embodied in a repreſentative Government, and directed by deliberate wiſdom, was likely to produce more beneficial and permanent advantage. Under its influence the Houſe muſt ſee what was due to a people who, in imitation of ancient Rome, deliberately canvaſſed their rights, and ſent forth their armies, though the enemy was at their very gates. The moſt valuable maritime provinces of Spain, Murcia, Gallicia, and Valencia, were, with their own population, able to keep in awe the regular armies of France; whilſt the interior of the country, and even the Palace of the Uſurper, at Madrid, has not been ſafe from the incurſion and attack of its various bodies of partizans. When the detail of our operations in that Peninſula was to be conſidered, it was neceſſary to review them in relation to thoſe of France, and to the menaces in which our enemy had ſo vainly indulged. It was in recollection that, from the Proclamations of its Generals, the French army was to have expelled the Britiſh force from Portugal, and to be in poſſeſſion of Liſbon before the preſent time. Such was their prediction. What has been the reſult? In the month of July laſt Marſhal Maſſena croſſed the Coa, yet on the twenty-ſixth of January laſt, he was ſtill fifty leagues from Liſbon. The march from the Coa to the lines in front of Liſbon, took him from the month of July to October. Did he aſſail theſe lines?—Did he effect his project?—Were the Britiſh army forced to retreat?—In place of realizing his idle menace—inſtead of even boldly attempting to fulfil his pledge, nothing followed but a midnight retreat from the front of the Britiſh lines, in the face of that very army which he was to expel, and ſince that period has he not continued blocked up for the ſpace of two months in his new poſition at Santarem? (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. W.) muſt be ſuppoſed unworthily to indulge in any irrelevant panegyric on the high character and diſtinguiſhed talents of the Commander in Chief (Lord Wellington.) As a relative and an officer, that Nobleman would ever be with him an object of affection and admiration. (*Hear, hear!*) But ſurely he would not be arraigned for exaggerated praiſe when he aſſerted, that Lord Wellington had conducted and terminated one campaign to the honour and advantage of his country—(*hear, hear!*) that he had kept in check in a kingdom, ſmall in geographical extent, and inconſiderable in reſources, a French force, for an interval of time, equal to that, during which other armies of the enemy had ſubverted and annihilated ſome of the proudeſt dynaſties of Europe. (*Hear, hear!*) That whenever he has been engaged he has uniformly routed and diſmayed his enemy—that whilſt the army which he has the honour to command repoſes its unlimited confidence, the enemy with whom he has to contend illuſtrate by their caution the conviction they entertain of his qualities and character. The true merits of military genius are beſt appreciated by thoſe whoſe province it will be to review the events of theſe times for the inſtruction of poſterity, and he (Mr. W.) had no apprehenſion but that hiſtory would confirm the deciſion of Lord Wellington's contemporaries. (*Hear, hear!*) Moreover was it ſtated in the ſpeech that had been read, that it was the intereſt of this country to perſevere in the Spaniſh cauſe—Now that the balance of power, ſo long the object of political controverſy, was, by the mighty deſpotiſm of France deſtroyed, ſtill was it not of importance to Great Britain to have ſome counterpoiſe to that extent of power and influence on the continent of Europe? and what counterpoiſe calculated to produce greater benefit, than the alliance of a people bordering upon France animated with the moſt deadly hate towards their oppreſſor, and while they were bound to this country by the recollection of ancient treaties and recent confidence? The Honourable Gentleman next congratulated the Houſe on the probability of an amicable termination of the diſcuſſions with America, without a relinquiſhment of that maritime pre-eminence it would be criminal to ſurrender, and on the flattering ſtate of our reſources, which the Speech announced. Whatever partial miſfortunes might have occurred from the power and extent of our enemy's means, he placed too high a dependence on the characteriſtic energy—the reviving ſpirit of the Britiſh merchant, to anticipate any ſource of radical weakneſs in our commercial eſtabliſhments. In 1793 and 1797, when all Europe was not France, our merchants were expoſed to a critical emergency. The exertion therefore of their own powers and reſources ſoon diſſipated the gloom, and eſtabliſhed Britiſh credit in its former ſtability. The Honourable Member then ſhortly concluded amidſt loud cries of *Hear! hear!* to return his thanks for the indulgence he had experienced.

Mr. Ponſonby ſaid, that in all that had been ſaid by the Honourable Gentleman who moved the Addreſs, and in all that had been ſaid with ſo much eloquence by the Honourable Gentleman who ſeconded that Addreſs, (*Hear*) relative to the character and conduct of his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, ſo far did he cordially agree with them. There was no tribute of

applauſe to which, in his opinion, the conduct of the Prince in ſo trying a ſituation, and he thought it was the bounden duty of that Houſe, to give to his Royal Highneſs the moſt effectual and efficient ſupport in diſcharging the duties of his painful ſituation: and when the ſervants of the Crown ſhall ſubmit to that Houſe meaſures of which he (Mr. Ponſonby) ſhall think it his duty to approve, to all ſuch meaſures he ſhall be moſt happy to give his moſt cordial aſſent; if, on the other hand, any queſtion ſhould occur in which he ſhould feel himſelf bound to oppoſe the mode of carrying on the Regent's government, he ſhall give that oppoſition with the deepeſt pain and regret. He did not riſe then for the purpoſe of making any formal oppoſition to the Addreſs, ſo far from it, that there were many parts of it, reſpecting which he entirely concurred with what had fallen from the Honourable Gentlemen who preceded him; neither did he wiſh to draw forth a debate upon any of the points on which he differed from thoſe Gentlemen; but of thoſe in which he concurred, there was none in which he more cordially agreed than in that reſpecting our relation with America. (*Hear! hear!*) He received with the warmeſt ſatisfaction the declaration of the diſpoſition of Miniſters to conciliate the United States of America. (*Hear!*) With reſpect to the affairs of Spain and Portugal, he ſhould ſay but little, anxious at the ſame time that that little ſhould not be miſunderſtood: it was ſimply, that the Speech appeared to him to imply an entire approbation of the whole conduct of our affairs in the Peninſula, ſuch unqualified approbation he was by no means then prepared to give; (*Hear!*) neither was he diſpoſed to expreſs his decided diſapprobation. He waited for fuller information before he could give ſo decided an opinion as the Speech ſeemed to him to call for. It was his anxious wiſh to avoid ſaying any thing that could be painful to thoſe preſent, ſtill leſs to thoſe who were not then liſtening; but it was neceſſary for all perſons to diſengage their minds of every prejudice on this ſubject. It could not be denied that there were many hopes fondly indulged in at the commencement of that ſtruggle, which have not ſince been realized, but this he ſhould not now go into. The Gentlemen who went before him had evinced a diſpoſition to avoid all ſubjects that could lead to diſſention. He applauded the example they had ſet, and ſhould now follow it, abſtaining from all further obſervations, except that of aſſerting his right of excepting himſelf from any general concluſion which might be drawn of his entire approbation of the management of our affairs in the Peninſula, and that he was, notwithſtanding his not then oppoſing the Addreſs, free to obſerve upon them at any future period of the Seſſion. (*Hear!*)

Sir Francis Burdett agreed with the Honourable Gentleman, in thinking that no perſon ſhould be concluded as approving altogether of the topics to which the Speech adverted, becauſe he did not go that night formally to oppoſe the Addreſs; there were, however, one or two topics which he could not paſs over in ſilence; and firſt, he could not help lamenting, that after the end of three months, the people ſhould be placed in a ſtate in which they were as much without the Conſtitution as at the firſt period of it. The Prince ſeemed to have felt himſelf ſo awkwardly circumſtanced with an Executive forced on him, that he did not appear very anxious to meet them perſonally in Parliament. His ſituation was certainly one of great embarraſſment, and owing greatly to the manner in which he had been forced into it. After having raiſed one phantom to make the Prince another, they proclaim him a Governor without giving him the powers of government; under ſuch circumſtances he did not ſee how the Houſe could be immediately called upon to paſs a judgment upon all the topics of the Speech; and here he could not help adverting to a practice which had crept into the Houſe, theſe few years back, which was a great violation of the courteſy due to the Members of that Houſe: formerly a copy of the Speech was read to the Members, ſummoned for that purpoſe, and he thought it a practice which ought not to have been laid aſide. For the purpoſe of doing themſelves that juſtice it was his intention to move an adjournment till to-morrow, provided the propriety of ſuch adjournment met any other Gentleman's views as it did his, otherwiſe he ſhould not preſs it. He could not ſit down without again adverting to what appeared to him not a little awkward, though not unaccountable; he meant the Prince declining to come down in perſon to meet the Parliament. The Prince however, had no doubt his own reaſons for not doing ſo. He might have felt rather ſhy of appearing in public, with ſuch a ſet as the preſent ſervants of the Crown. He might have felt at the head of them as Falſtaff did at the head of his ſoldiers, when the Knight, in his humorous deſcription of his "tattered prodigals," confeſſes himſelf ſo much aſhamed of "ſuch ſcare-crows," that he exclaimed, "I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat." (*A laugh.*) He thought that the Speech muſt neceſſarily require more conſideration than they could then give it and therefore he ſhould move the adjournment of the preſent queſtion till to-morrow.

Mr. Lambe ſaid, that they had been called upon by the Honourable Gentleman who moved the Addreſs, to unite for the ſafety of the country—the ſafety and honour of the country had been the great object of every meaſure he (Mr. Lambe) had ever in that Houſe ſupported or propoſed. Another obſervation which had fallen from one of thoſe Gentleman was, that they who had oppoſed the Reſtrictions, did ſo on the ground that they would weaken the Regent's means to carry on the Government. This he begged leave to ſay was not an accurate ſtatement of the argument. The argument was not ſo much that the Reſtrictions would deſtroy the powers of the Government as transfer thoſe powers to ſome ſecret and myſterious quarter, thereby creating an *imperium in imperio*. With reſpect to the defeat of the enemy's attempt on Sicily, and the capture of Amboyna, he concurred in what had been ſaid, but when the Honourable Gentleman affirmed that the ſmalleſs of our conqueſts over the enemy's colonies was becauſe there was ſo little left to conquer, he could not help thinking that the ſame mode of reaſoning applied more juſtly in inveſtigating the cauſes of the comparative decline of France for the laſt year in the cauſes of continental ſubjugation. He had conquered leſs for that period than for any other ſince the memorable year of 1805; but it was becauſe ſo much leſs was left to conquer. He concluded, by expreſſing an earneſt wiſh, that as the enſuing Seſſion was not likely to be ſpent in inquiries into the cauſes of any great national diſaſter—as there was not any domeſtic queſtion likely to occupy their feelings and attention in the manner in which they had ſo lately been occupied, he hoped that the Houſe would ſet themſelves ſeriouſly to work to the concerns of the country, and that above all they would ſee the neceſſity of purſuing a ſyſtem of the ſtricteſt economy. (*Hear!*) He truſted that the eſtimates would be laid upon the table as ſoon as poſſible, and that the fulleſt and faireſt opportunity would be given for weighing and conſidering every item of them. All parties, in and out of that Houſe, were unanimous as to the neceſſity of economy in the public expenditure; and he truſted that the beſt means would be reſorted to without delay, for the purpoſe of effecting an object ſo deſirable.

Mr. Parnell, without any intention of entering at length into the topics contained in the Addreſs, wiſhed to obſerve, that neither the Addreſs, nor the ſpeeches of the Mover and Seconder, had given an accurate ſtatement of the ſituation of the country. The ſtate of Ireland had been totally omitted (*hear, hear!*). He had hoped that now at leaſt the Miniſter would have relaxed the ſyſtem of ſilence on the ſubject of Ireland, which they had maintained ever ſince they came into office. They were quite callous—their ſenſes appeared perfectly benumbed—they did not appear at all to be aware of the ſtate of that country. But if ever there was a ſubject which deſerved the utmoſt anxiety night and day, it was the condition of Ireland at this moment. He could not conſider that ſubject without a deep ſenſe of the dangers in that quarter, without a degree of alarm which he could hardly find words to expreſs. Yet nothing had been ſaid on this momentous topic! He thought, that as a mark of common reſpect to the people of that country, the affairs of Ireland ought not to have paſſed without notice (*hear, hear!*).

General Tarleton expreſſed his ſtrongeſt diſſent with regard to that part of the Addreſs which referred to the tranſactions in the Peninſula; but moſt heartily concurred in what had been ſaid reſpecting the Prince Regent. He entertained the higheſt veneration for his perſon, his principles, and his conduct, and above all for his conſtitutional knowledge and opinions.

The Addreſs was then referred to a Private Committee, according to the uſual forth.

HIS MAJESTY'S INDISPOSITION.

Mr. Whitbread gave notice that on Monday he would call the attention of the Houſe to the ſubject which he had before mentioned relative to his Majeſty's indiſpoſition in 1804. The way in which he propoſed to proceed was, either to move the appointment of a Committee to ſearch the Lords' Journals, or that a meſſage be ſent to the Lords requeſting that they would communicate the evidence lately taken before their Committee on the ſubject of his Majeſty's indiſpoſition. In either one or other of theſe ways he meant to proceed on Monday. Before he ſat down he wiſhed to aſk the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) whether he had any intention of introducing ſome permanent meaſure with a view to the poſſible recurrence of ſuch a calamitous indiſpoſition as that under which his Majeſty now laboured? In the courſe of the late debates he had often expreſſed his conviction of the neceſſity of ſuch a proviſion, and he thought the Right Hon. Gentleman himſelf, as well as others, muſt be impreſſed with the ſame conviction.

Mr. Perceval anſwered, that at preſent he had no ſuch intention.

Mr. Whitbread in conſequence gave notice that he himſelf would call the attention of the Houſe to that ſubject likewiſe.

LORD FOLKESTONE & GENERAL CLAVERING.

We are requeſted to inſert the following ſtatement:

On the 7th inſtant. Brigadier General Clavering addreſſed the letter, No. 1. to Lord Folkeſtone.

No. I.

No. 2, Prince's-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare. Dec. 7, 1810.

My Lord—Having been abroad ſince December, 1809, I did not till lately meet with a book entitled, "The Rival Princes."

In that Work there is a letter ſigned "Folkeſtone," wherein a moſt unwarrantable liberty is taken with my name. But as it is impoſſible that a ſon of the Earl of Radnor, could ſo degrade himſelf as, unprovoked, wantonly to ſport with the character of any man, I hope your Lordſhip will aſſiſt me in endeavouring to diſcover the perſon who has preſumed to ſhelter himſelf under your title, being ſatisfied that you muſt concur with me in opinion that he is a moſt malicious and impertinent ſcoundrel.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, with great reſpect,

Your Lordſhip's obedient Servant,
H. M. CLAVERING.

Viſcount Folkeſtone, &c.

Upon the receipt of this letter, Lord Folkeſtone ſent the anſwer No. 3, in an envelope, containing a note from Mr. Luſhington, No. 2,

No. II.

Sir—I am deſired by Lord Folkeſtone to forward the incloſed to you. His Lordſhip declines any correſpondence in future, and requeſts that any further communication may be made through me. I am your obedient humble ſervant.

Dec. 7, 1810. STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

No. III.

Dec. 7, 1810.

Sir—I have already publibly avowed, and again avow, the letter ſigned "Folkestone," and publiſhed in a work entitled "The Rival Princes."

I will add, that the epithets you apply to the ſuppoſed unknown author of that letter are groſsly falſe, and unbecoming the character of a gentleman to uſe.

FOLKESTONE.

The next morning General Clavering called upon Mr. Luſhington, and having found him at home, delivered to him the following letter:—

No. IV.

No. 2, Princes-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Dec. 8, Eight a m.

Sir—I have this inſtant the honor of your note, with an accompanying incloſure from Lord Folkeſtone.

His Lordſhip avows himſelf the author of a ſcurrilous letter, wherein he ſecretly ſtabbed at my character, and conſequently appropriates to himſelf the opinion that I have been compelled to deliver of ſuch an infamous proceeding: and he fancies he can irritate me by epithets, which I ſhould moſt juſtly have incurred, had I permitted the letter alluded to in "The Rival Princes," to paſs unnoticed.

Experience has proved to me that a man who is capable of wantonly attacking another, is equally capable of ſecuring himſelf behind his privilege; therefore I will not ſend a challenge to ſuch a Member of Parliament: but if any man who, unprovoked, has attempted to aſſaſſinate me, ſhould think fit to invite me to the field, I will attend for the avowed purpoſe of deſtroying him, or falling in the attempt; to accompliſh which, ſuch combat ſhall not be agreeable to uſage on trifling points, at the vague diſtance of twelve paces, but ſhall either be decided with the broad ſword, or with piſtols, the muzzles in contact with each other; and if I ſhould have the good fortune of meeting in public any man who ſhall have preſumed to ſay or to write—"that I have acted unbecoming the character of a gentleman," the ſtrength of my cane ſhall be tried upon his head.

Permit me, now Sir, to apologiſe to you for being under the neceſſity of ſubmitting what muſt be moſt unpleaſant to peruſe, truſting that in equity and impartiallity you will acquit me of any intemperance on conſidering the dilemma to which my Lord Folkeſtone's conduct has reduced me.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with great reſpect,

Your obedient humble ſervant,
H. M. CLAVERING.

Stephen Luſhington, Eſq.

Mr. Luſhington having peruſed this letter, informed General Clavering that he ſhould communicate it to Lord Folkeſtone; but that for himſelf, he muſt entirely decline being preſent, or having any concern with a meeting ſuch as deſcribed in that letter. General Clavering ſaid, he had made up his mind; that his injuries were of no common ſort; that the meeting ſhould be upon the terms deſcribed in that letter, and upon no others that he would have no ſecond; that friends were apt to ſettle ſuch affairs. Mr Luſhington repeated his determination not to be preſent on the terms mentioned, nor at all, except Gen. Clavering was attended by a friend; and added, that he did not think Lord Folkeſtone had acted with the intention General Clavering imputed to him, from the intimacy which had ſubſiſted between Lord Folkeſtone, and a near connection of General Clavering's, uninterrupted even by the publication of his letter, which had been done in breach of confidence. General Clavering replied, that he could not conſider the matter in that light; that Lord Folkeſtone ought to have apologized to him, when he did to others. In this converſation Mr. Luſhington obſerved, that he was quite ſure that Lord Folkeſtone had no intention of availing himſelf of any privilege of Parliament; that none exiſted in the preſent caſe, as no part of the tranſaction concerned any proceedings in the Houſe. On theſe points General Clavering differed.

Mr. Luſhington communicated the letter, No. 4, to Lord Folkeſtone; and the ſame day waited upon General Clavering, and delivered to him No. 5.

No. V.

Dec. 8, 1810.

Sir,—I have with the leaſt poſſible delay communicated to Lord Folkeſtone your letter; and I am requeſted by his Lordſhip to ſay, that he is ready to meet you upon any terms which may be agreed upon by any Gentleman on your part, and myſelf on his; that his Lordſhip never entertained the idea of availing himſelf of any privilege of Parliament, and he does not conſider that there exiſts any applicable to the preſent caſe.

I am your obedient humble ſervant,
STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

H. M. Clavering, Eſq.

General Clavering having read this letter, obſerved, that he had for three weeks carefully deliberated upon the line of conduct he ſhould purſue; it was detailed in his letter (No. 4.), and from that he would not ſwerve; that he did not conſider this a common caſe—not a difference upon ſlight points, which could be ſettled in the uſual mode; that if he went out, he went fully determined to exterminate Lord Folkeſtone, or to be exterminated himſelf: he repeated, that he went with the ſame diſpoſition as to meet an enemy in the field: he conſidered his injury ſo great, that he would not leave the deciſion to chance: that the letter, though not intended for publication, had not been diſavowed, as Lord Folkeſtone thought fit to do by the others: that he would appoint no ſecond whatever, but would abide by what he had firſt written; that one of his reaſons was, that ſeconds were uſually ſatisfied to have an apology made, and to that he would never conſent.

Mr. Luſhington ſaid Lord Folkeſtone had not any intention of offering any apology, and repeated this diſtinctly afterwards.

General Clavering replied, he had not conſulted any one upon this occaſion; that, perhaps, he ſhould have a difficulty in finding any friend whoſe mind was wrought up to the pitch his was; that he would meet Lord Folkeſtone in five minutes; in that room, in Lord Folkeſtone's or in the garden; but that he would not name any perſon to act on his part.

Mr. Luſhington ſaid he could not think of being preſent alone.

General Clavering obſerved, that he ſhould be well ſatisfied to have Mr. Luſhington only; but that though he had no thoughts of a ſurgeon, yet he would not object to one being preſent having no authority to act in any way for him, and that it ſhould be to underſtood.

Mr. Luſhington replied, that though quite unuſed to theſe matters, yet that he had always underſtood that it was uſual and right for a Gentleman to attend on each ſide, and that nothing ſhould induce him to go out ſingly.

General Clavering aſked if Lord Folkeſtone would conſent to meet him on the terms mentioned in his letter?

Mr Luſhington replied; that Lord Folkeſtone had already given his anſwer, which was written in No. 5; namely, that he would meet General Clavering in any way, which might be deemed fair and proper by two Gentlemen, one appointed on each ſide.

This queſtion was repeated by General Clavering, and he was again referred to the letter No. 5; upon which General Clavering obſerved, that he would not appoint any one.

Mr. Luſhington then ſaid, "Am I to underſtand that you refuſe to accept Lord Folkeſtone's offer of meeting you, and giving ſatisfaction in the mode expreſſed in that letter, namely, to be fixed by two Gentlemen, one appointed on each ſide, as is uſual and cuſtomary?"

General Clavering obſerved, that he conſidered the injury as ſuch, that he would not conſent to accept that offer.

Mr Luſhington ſaid, that in matters of this ſort diſtinctneſs and clearneſs were of the greateſt importance, and that in Lord Folkeſtone's name he again demanded if General Clavering would accept the offer made of meeting him in the field in the manner to be fixed by ſeconds?

General Clavering more than once refuſed.

Mr. Luſhington ſaid, that as Lord Folkeſtone's offer of ſatisfaction had been explicitly refuſed, he was authoriſed by Lord F. to tell General Clavering, that he declined having any thing further whatever to do with him.

General Clavering replied, he ſuppoſed Lord Folkeſtone was aware of what he threatened to do if he met him in the ſtreet, as he had in his letter, No. 4, ſtated his determination.

Mr. Luſhington anſwered, that Lord Folkeſtone had read the letter, and muſt be aware of its contents; and added, that as Lord Folkeſtone's propoſal was refuſed, there was an end of his miſſion; but that he was ready to be the channel of any future communication if General Clavering ſhould think fit to make any.

General Clavering deſired Mr. Luſhington, who was quitting the room, to come back, and ſaid he would write to a friend, who perhaps would conſent to be his ſecond on his own terms; that he would mention the affair to him, and make a communication to Mr. Luſhington the Monday following.

On Sunday General Clavering called upon Mr. Luſhington, and ſaid he had been down into the country to a friend of his, Captain Smith, of the Navy, who had kindly conſented to be his ſecond on this occaſion: that he would candidly confeſs that Captain Smith diſapproved of his letter No. 4, and that therefore the part relating to cloſe fighting muſt be conſidered as retracted; that conſidering all the circumſtances, he thought he might be excuſeable.

On Monday December 10, Captain Smith and Mr. Luſhington met; and having become mutually reſponſible to each other, that the reſpective parties for which they acted would rigidly abide by their united deciſion, and thinking the diſpute might be adjuſted in a manner ſtrictly honourable to both parties by mutual conceſſion, came to the following agreement:—

"General Clavering is ſenſible that the letter he wrote to Lord Folkeſtone contained very improper expreſſions, which were dictated by the warmth of irritated feelings; but which, upon cool reflection, he retracts and diſavows.

"Lord Folkeſtone conſidered it as impoſſible, whilſt thoſe letters remained diſavowed, for him to ſay any thing reſpecting his letter publiſhed in the "Rival Princes;" but theſe letters being recalled, he does now as he would have done in the firſt inſtance, had they not been written, admit, that he is ſorry that any expreſſion offenſive to General Clavering, in a private letter of his, ſhould, through a breach of confidence, have been made public: and he adds, that he never had any intention of giving offence to General Clavering.

"MATTHEW SMITH,
Capt. in the Royal Navy.
"STEPHEN LUSHINGTON."

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

MARINE CONSCRIPTION.

The Counſellor of State, Count Caffarelli, preſented the following Expoſé to the Conſervative Senate, at Paris, on the 12th of December.

"Senators,—We are commiſſioned by his Majeſty to preſent to you the projet of a Senatus Conſultum, in which you will take pleaſure in remarking the character of public utility, of energy, and of foreſight, which belongs to the vaſt conception of his Majeſty.

"The empire enjoys the moſt profound peace; the nations which ſurround it, deeply convinced that the ſureſt pledge of their repoſe, will conſtantly be found in their alliance, with the French people, every day draw cloſer the ties which unite them to it, and appear to conſtitute only one and the ſame great family, by their ſentiments towards the auguſt Chief of France.

"And if the horrors of war ſtill deſolate the extremities of Europe, if the miſled portion of a neighbouring nation, agitated by factions, ſtill miſtake its true intereſts, you know, Gentlemen, that the cauſe muſt be ſought for in the perfidious machinations, of that Government, the enemy of Europe, which, repelled and menaced on all ſides, has no longer any thing but a ſingle corner, where it is ſtill able to fan the flame of diſcord and of civil diſſentions.

"England blockades the ports of Europe; ſhe parades upon the ſeas her ſhips, ever the objects of reprobation; ſhe ſeeks openings for the produce of her manufactures, piled up in the warehouſes of her diſmayed inhabitants. Her criminal ſyſtem is recognized; her ſnares have loſt their effect; the nations at laſt know how to appreciate her fatal alliance and her diſaſtrous ſervices.

"Amidſt the calm which his Majeſty has re eſtabliſhed in the empire and in Europe, he is occupied with the amelioration of his marine; and his genius ſuggeſts to him efficacious means of oppoſing to his enemies upon the ſeas, numerous fleets animated, like his veteran and formidable phalanxes, with a deſire at laſt to conquer an univerſal peace. The will of his Majeſty ſhall be always that of deſtiny; for power and genius never will be vain.

"Already, Gentlemen, at the voice of his Majeſty, maritime eſtabliſhments are created; our coaſts, the extent of which is augmented, are every where defended by courage and fortified by art; the arſenals are provided with neceſſary materials; ſhips are riſing in our ports, and our fleets will one day try their ſtrenght with thoſe of the enemy, and reign upon the ſeas.

"But to arm theſe veſſels, to equip them, his Majeſty has felt that he ſtood in need of ſeamen. Thoſe who at preſent man his ſquadrons, would not be ſuf-

ficient for the greatest of his plans; new means are necessary for new views.

"Commerce and the fisheries, which were wont to furnish seamen for the State, are at present too inconsiderable, and a new system must be forthwith resorted to for supplying the wants of the country.

"At the voice of his Majesty there issues from the maritime departments, a crowd of young men, who being at once sailors and soldiers, will shew themselves worthy rivals of those who have raised so high the glory of the arms of the Empire.

"We shall now unfold to you, Gentlemen, the basis of that Institution from which his Majesty expects the most advantageous results.

"The Emperor has perceived that the mode of conscription can alone procure for the marine those resources in men which it requires; but he has felt that this mode could not be extended through the whole of our territory, for the inclinations of men are generally the fruit of their habits. Thus, the inhabitant of the towns of the interior never sees the sea or seamen; a stranger to that element, to that mode of life, he forms to himself only a monstrous idea of it: he prefers the land service, for which the innumerable victories of our armies have already excited his early enthusiasm.

"The inhabitant of the coast, on the contrary, from his earliest years, in hearing the sea service talked of; around him every thing presents the image of it; while yet a child, he guides his sports in that element, upon which he will one day have to brave the storm and the battle. Born on coasts adjacent to those of the enemy, he feels the necessity of defending them, because he has to protect his family and his property. He is actuated more than any other with the feelings of existance to aggression: he is at once a man and citizen.

"It is from the maritime departments, then, that the marine must be recruited; it is from the line of coasts that must be made the selection of men destined to serve on the sea.

"But the profession of the seaman is liable to so many vicissitudes and dangers, that it is necessary to commence it from the most tender age, when the organs are docile, the body flexible, our habits are contracted without difficulty. It is necessary that the mariner should be early accustomed to peril, and learn to face it with a smile.

"Young sailors shall therefore be selected at the age of from 13 to 16; if younger, the State would wait too long before it enjoyed their services; if older, the physical constitution of man could only be beat with difficulty to all the toils of seaman-ship.

"Here it is our duty to communicate one of those fine thoughts of the Emperor—that of initiating, from the present moment, these young conscripts in the career which they are destined to run.

"His Majesty has formed crews for ships, and crews for flotillas. The former, composed of experienced mariners, will man the ships; for the latter, his Majesty is fitting out in his ports small vessels, commanded by skilful officers, on board which will be exercised in manœuvres, in steering, in the use of arms, those young seamen, whom the Senatus Consultum, which we present, summons to the honour of serving their country.

"Doubtless, Gentlemen, the experience which they will acquire in the navigation of the coasts and in the roads, will be as great as that communicated by distant expeditions; but they will thus be familiarized with their state, they will see and will vanquish its difficulty; they will acquire a taste for it, even in this way, that it will present to them obstacles which they will have to surmount; and in a few years they will be fit to serve in a more useful manner on board the ships of his Majesty.

"At the same time that his Majesty projected means for training to himself seamen, he has ordered the necessary measures for forming the officers who are to command them. Every thing is connected in his conceptions; their whole always bears the impression of the genius who presides over the prosperity of the Empire."

PROJET OF THE SENATUS CONSULTUM.

Art. I. The coast districts of the thirty departments hereafter named shall cease to contribute to the conscription for the land army, and shall be reserved for the conscription of the sea-service.

II. The following are the thirty departments in which the maritime districts shall be reserved:—

Maritime Alps, Appennines, Aude, Mouths of the Rhone, Calvados, Lower Charente, Coasts of the North Dyle, the Scheldt, Finisterre, Gard, Genoa, Gironde, Herault Ile and Vilaine, Landez, Lower Loire, Lys, Manche, Montenotte, Morbilian, Two Netherk, Nord, Pais de Calais, Lower Pyrennees, Eastern Pyrennees, Lower Seine, Somme, Var, Vendee.

III. Ten thousand conscripts of each of the classes of 1813, 1814, 1815, and 1816, shall be immediately placed at the disposal of the Minister of Marine.

IV. The present Senatus Consultum shall be transmitted in a message to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Sitting of the 13th December.

The Senate met at three in the afternoon; his Serene Highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor presiding.

The Count de Semonville, in the name of a Select Committee, consisting, besides the Reporter, of the Counts Garnier, Colchen, Lapparent, and Gouvion, presented the following detail on the projet of the Senatus Consultum, containing the annexation of Holland, the House towns, and the Simplon.

"Senators,—The Committee to whom you referred the projet of a Senatus Consultum, relative to the annexation of Holland and the Hanse towns to the French territory, have charged me to lay before you the motives which call for the adoption of measures of so great an interest.

"During the course of the labours of the Committee, one leading idea principally impressed our minds: we have not ceased to feel astonished, that events commanded by so many different circumstances, had been so long deferred.

"In reality, Senators, from the period when our victorious armies snatched Holland from the three fold oppression of the coalesced Powers, she lost that existence which Frederic had designated with so much energy and truth; she ceased *to be a bark, by turns in tow of the two great ships of war—France and England* her crew, to continue the comparison, were turned over to our ship; Brabant formed a part of our territority, and Holland was irrecoverably conquered. There has not passed, since, a single day when her union with the French empire would not have been a benefit; and we say it with confidence, an invaluable benefit, since she would have been spared a long series of privations, of losses, and of misfortunes.

"But such is the empire of habit and of self-love over nations as well as individuals: the changes which strike their eye in all that surrounds them, in vain remind them of their own decline; they both reject the secret conviction which pursues them. A blind sentiment averts their eyes from the lessons of experience, and they make their close more fatal by their efforts to ward it off.

"Our colours were floating over the whole Batavian territory; the partisans of England fled in the ships which they safely sold to the enemy. Its incorporation with France, the association of the Batavians with their brothers in Belgium, ought to have been the first of their wishes, the most pressing of their wants.

"The public debt, which had not then received that immense increase to which it latterly arrived, might have been entirely saved from ship wreck; vast communications of commerce might have been opened with France; enormous charges would not, for 15 years, have weighed down these interesting countries: and for what? to obtain the barren honour of a Government pretendedly national, as if a nation could exist where there was neither independence, nor army, nor territory susceptible of defence.

"Those times are passed, when the conceptions of some Statesmen gave authority, in the public opinion, to the system of balances, of guarantees, of counterpoise, of political equilibrium. Pompous illusions of cabinets of the second order; visions of imbecility? which all disappear before necessity, that power which regulates the duration and the mutual relations of empires.

"Would not the successive Governments of Holland, in a thousand instances, have been subservient to internal agitations, to the efforts of England, had not the force of the French empire been constantly acting upon them to maintain and to defend them?

"And when England affronted France by supposing that this force was absent, because the Emperor was meditating victory and peace on the banks of the Danube; was it Holland that could have repelled the fleet, and the British legions assembled to recommence the oppression and disgrace of the Helder?

"Certainly not: truth so manifest require neither proof nor example. Holland, like the Hanse Towns, would remain the prey of uncertainty, of dangers, of revolutions, of oppressions of every kind, if the genius who decides the destinies of Europe did not cover her with his invincible ægis: The Emperor has resolved in his wisdom, to incorporate them with the immense family of which he is the head.

"In adopting this grand resolution, perhaps he himself obeys, more than he is aware of, the law of necessity.

"If he commands the glory of times present, the events which preceded his coming command those of his reign—that uninterrupted succession of causes and effects, which form the history of nations and the destiny of their chiefs. That of Napoleons was to reign and to conquer; victory belongs to him, war to his age.

"Among the wars recorded in our history, there is not one during which the jealous rivalry of England has not been the direct cause of our troubles, our misfortunes, our dangers—of our energy, our combats, our conquests.

"In the feudal times, England divided our Princes, kept our vassals in pay, ravaged our fields; she foresew that the throne of their Sovereigns would one day be the first in the Universe: driven back to her islands, she every where sought for avengers of her quarrel; Germany, Italy, the Spains, number but few cities where combats have not been maintained during 300 years for the cause of England.

"To hear her, our kings made pretensions to universal monarchy after the siege of Rochelle, the works of Toulon, and the surrender of Courtray. The most pusillanimous reigns could not impose silence on her accusations, nor dull asleep her hatred. In her eyes the French people were always the same; they only wanted circumstances and a chief, to resume the name of Great.

"A total subversion was necessary to the project of England; she wished for a bloody revolution, because her own had been cruel, and because, amidst our discords, it struck at, with the same sword, both our industry and our institutions; both the conquerors and the conquered; both the people and the dynasty. All Europe was summoned to this work of destruction—every where repulsed—every where threatened—trembling for herself—she stopped short in presence of the conflagration lighted up by the fire-brands of the British Cabinet. At last, after ten years of a struggle glorious for France, the most extraordinary genius ever formed by nature in her magnificence, collects in his triumphant hands the scattered fragments of the sceptre of Charlemagne.

"The injuries of France are avenged; frontiers, compacted by moderation and traced out by nature, are the trophies raised to the happiness of her people, to the tranquillity of Europe.

"The Emperor proposes peace. Vain hope of a great soul! Thrice the cry of alarm was raised on all sides—thrice one victory led only to others, and peace, always offered, always demanded, and as it were pursued, retired before our eagles to the extremities of Europe.

"In those shocks of which human prudence cannot moderate the effects, empires of the first rank are overthrown from their foundations; small States disappear; we have seen the gothic supports of the European edifice tumble down of themselves, without the possibility of their being rebuilt on the same plan; and had not the genius of order advanced with a step equal to that of armies, it would no longer have been war, but anarchy and death which the 18th century had bequeathed to its successors.

"Does the conqueror perceive from the height of his car, nations united by ancient habits; he seeks out faithful princes, he creates for them common interests, he entrusts to them the destinies of those regenerated states of which he has declared himself the protector.

"But where all forms of Government have been tried in vain; where the aggregations are too small, or destitute of sufficient principles of adhesion to form masses, where localities would infallibly subject men and things to the direct action of avarice, of the attacks or intrigues of the eternal enemies of France; there the interest of the empire commands the union to the victorious nation of those portions of its conquests, to prevent their inevitable dissolution.

"And in the deliberation in which you are occupied, the question should be put thus: Holland and the Hanse Towns being incapable of existing by themselves, ought they to belong to England or to France?

"We shall search in vain for a third alternative.

"That inheritance of rivalry, always increasing by the importance of the interests, as well as by that of the masses; our generation, Senators, has succeeded to, without being able to reject a single portion of it.

"It is no longer two armies who combat on the plains of Fontenoy; it is the empire of the seas which still resists that of the Continant: a memorable, a terrible struggle, and of which the catastrophe, perhaps, not far distant, will long occupy the attention of future generations.

"Let us listen to the political writers of England; their alarms confirm this truth, still less, however, than the desperate measures of its government: if it were not led on by the imminence of its danger, would it have dared, in the presence of civilized Europe, to tear the compact of honour and of eternal justice which connected neutral powers with the Belligerents. One would believe, in reading the acts of the English Ministry, that the law of nations exists no longer; and who, then, has substituted for its immutable principles the excesses and the violence of barbarism? England.

"So early as 1756, her first attempts upon the imprescriptible rights of nations compelled Sweden and Denmark to defend them by the development of an armed neutrality. Some years later, the 28th Febrnary, 1780, England pushing her endeavours still farther, Russia saw no safety for the honour of nations and that of Sovereigns but in a public exposition of the maxims acknowledged by all civilised people; she proclaimed the conditions on which her neutrality was to depend:

"That neutral ships should navigate freely, from port to port, and on the coasts of nations at war.

"That property belonging to the subjects of powers at war, should be free on board neutral ships, with the exception of contraband.

"That to determine what characterises a blockaded port, that designation should only be given to such into which there was an evident danger of entering, in consequence of the ships of the attacking power being stationary and sufficiently near.

"Such were literally the declarations in which the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh laid down the rights of all Sovereigns.

"England replied by throwing off the mask; and signified to the States of Holland, that the flag does not cover the property.

"From that period she thought herself able, without danger as without obstacle, to give full swing to her usurpations.

"It was necessary to wait for a period when powerful reprisals would compel her to return to justice.

"That day is arrived; the decrees of Berlin and Milan are the reply to her Orders in Council. The British Cabinet has, so to speak, dictated them to France.

"Europe receives them for her code; and that code shall be the palladium of the seas.

"Let England abjure her madness; let her reinstate neutrals in their rights: justice has never ceased to demand this of her. If she had not rejected the counsels and the offers of moderation, what dreadful consequences might she not have avoided! And to confine ourselves to the subject of our present deliberation, she would not have forced France to enrich herself by the ports and the arsenals of Holland; the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe, would not have flowed under our dominion; and we should not have seen the first country of the Gauls wished by rivers, united by an internal navigation to seas which were unknown to them.

"Where still are the boundaries of possibility? Let England answer it. Let her meditate on the past, let her learn the future. France and Napoleon will never change.

"Your Committee unanimously propose that the *Senatus Consultum* be adopted."

HOLLAND.

"Amsterdam, Dec. 25.

"*To his Excellency the Minister of Marine and Colonies.*

"SIR,—In the absence of Vice Admiral De Winter, Count of Huessen, I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that the English ship, the Minotaur, of 74 guns, with a crew of 590 men, and commanded by Captain John Barrett, was wrecked on the Haaks bank, on the night of the 22d inst. Captain Musquerie, Commander in the Texel Roads, sent at day-break on the 23d the aviso and pilot boat the Duinker, to reconnoitre the vessel that had been wrenked, but the wind and heavy sea prevented her from approaching the vessel. She had lost her masts, and was under water from about half way up the bowsprit to behind the main-mast. The waves broke over the remainder of her. One hundred and ten of the crew, notwithstanding, succeeded in saving themselves in the boats. They landed behind the Texel Island, near the village of Long, where they were made prisoners of war by the troops stationed in that quarter. Among the prisoners was a lieutenant, the surgeon, and eight midshipmen. The Minotaur was on her way from the Baltic to Yarmouth, in company with the Plantagenet, a ship of the line, from which she was separated by the storm which drove her on the Haaks.

"I have the honour to be, &c. "C. LANGERELD,

"Chief of the Staff of the Third Maritime District of the

"North Coast."

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on 08 April, 2017

TIMES appointed for the following SHIPS taken up for the SEASON, 1810.

Voy.	Ships.	Chartered Tonnage.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	Conſignments.	To be Afloat.	To ſail to Gravesend.	To ſtay there.	To be in the Downs.
				REGULAR SHIPS.					
5	Cumberland	200	William Borradaile, Eſq.	Thomas Hutton Wilkinſon					1810
5	Dorſetſhire	1200	Robert Williams, Eſq.	Robert Hunter Brown					
4	Eſſex	1200	Henry Bonham, Eſq.	Richard Niſbet	*Bombay and China*	1810 28 Oct.	1810 11 Nov.	40 Days	27 Dec.
6	Henry Addington	1200	David Hunter, Eſq.	John Kirkpatrick					
7	Wahner Caſtle	1200	John Paſcal Larkins, Eſq.	Luke Dodds	*St. Helena, Bencoolen, & China*				
7	Hope	1200	William Borradaile, Eſq.	James Pendergraſs					1811
9	Taunton Caſtle	1248	Andrew Timbrell, Eſq.	Benjamin Richardſon	*Coaſt and China*	26 Nov.	10 Dec	Do.	25 Jan.
2	Princeſs Amelia	1200	Robert Williams, Eſq.	Edward Balſton					
1	Roſe	655	James Begbie, Eſq.	James Sandilands					
4	Metcalfe	819	James Thomes, Eſq.	Matthew Isacke					
2	Carnatic	820	William Agnew, Eſq.	Arch. Francis Wm. Swinton	*Coaſt and Bay*	10 Dec.	26 Do.	30 Do.	31 Do.
6	Caſtle Eden	818	John Atkins, Eſq.	Richard Colnett					
5	Marchioneſs of Exeter	820	Andrew John Nath, Eſq.	William Baynes	*St. Helena and Bengal*				
4	Europe	819	William Mellish, Eſq.	William Gelſton					
5	Baring	820	George Fraſer, Eſq.	James Carnegie					
4	Lord Melville	818	Henry Bonham, Eſq.	James George Crabb	*Coaſt and Bay*	1811 9 Jan.	1811 24 Jan.	Do.	1 March
4	Devonſhire	820	Thomas Stalker, Eſq.	James Murray					
3	Streatham	819	Richardſon Borradaile, Eſq.	John Dale					
7	Ceres	1200	George Stevens Eſq.	Hugh Scott	*China*				
7	Warley	1200	Martin Lindſay, Eſq.	John Collins					
1		1200	John Wordsworth, Eſq.	Joſeph Wordsworth					
1	Charles Grant	1200	William Moffat, Eſq.	John Loch					
5	Marquis of Ely	1200	Sir Robert Wigram, Bart.	James Dalrymple	*Ditto*	24 Do.	7 Feb.	Do.	15 Do.
5	Perſeverance	1200	Sir William Fraſer, Bart.	James Tweedale					
1	Warren Haſtings	1200	John Paſcal Larkins, Eſq.	Gunter Lyde Brown					
4	Surrey	819	William Borradaile, Eſq.	Samuel Beadle	*Bengal*	22 Feb.	9 March	Do.	14 April
4	Lord Caſtlereagh	812	Henry Bonham, Eſq.	Chriſtopher Kymer					
6	Walthamſtow	820	Sir Robert Wigram, Bart.	Thomas Jones	*Ceylon and Bengal*				
6	Dover Caſtle	820	John Atkins, Eſq.	George Richardſon					
6	Marquis Wellesley	818	Patrick Chalmers, Eſq.	Charles Le Blanc					
5	Lady Caſtlereagh	820	Miſs Jane Chryſtie,	William Hamilton	*Bengal*	9 March	24 Do.	Do.	29 Do.
2	Warren Haſtings	1000	John Paſcal Larkins, Eſq.						
3	Scaleby Caſtle	1242	William Moffat, Eſq.	Thomas Talbot Harington	*Bombay*				
				EXTRA SHIPS.			To ſail from Gravesend.		
4	Union	600	Henry Bonham, Eſq.	Fredrick Gaillard	*St. Helena and Bengal*	1810 10 Dec.	1811 10 Jan.		
5	Northamptou	545	John Croſthwaite. Eſq.	Thomas Barker	*Bombay and Bengal*				
5	Union	550	Miſs Jane Chryſtie	George Simpſon					
4	Sir William Pulteney	565	John Locke, Eſq.	Henry Chriſtopher	*Madeira, Coaſt, and Bay*	1811 24 Jan,	24 Feb.		
1	Cambridge	759	Leſtock Wilſon, Eſq.	Charles Mortlock					
5	General Stuart	600	John Hotſon, Eſq.	James Jameſon	*Coast and Bay*				
5	Devaynes	600	Andrew Timbrell, Eſq.	James Normand					
4	Ocean	532	James Walker, Eſq.	Thomas M'Taggart					
1		580	George Raincock, Eſq.		*Madeira and Bombay*				
3	Retreat	505	Sir Robert Wigram, Bart.	Thomas Herbert Harris	*Madeira and Bengal*	9 March	9 April		
1	David Scott	736	Henry Bonham, Eſq.						
5	Tottenham	517	Sir Robert Wigram, Bart.		*Bengal*				
1	Moffat	792	Andrew Timbrell, Eſq.						
1	William Pitt	572	James Loughnan, Eſq.						
1	Lady Luſhington	594	Ditto		*Ditto*	8 April	8 May		
1	Lord Forbes	513	John Card, Eſq.	Lewis Owen Edward					